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**MANAGERS TASK FORCE REPORT ON
FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
IN THE SCAG REGION**



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PASADENA, CALIFORNIA 91109



December 6, 1974

DONALD F. MCINTYRE
CITY MANAGER

Jarvey Gilbert, President
Southern California Association
of Governments
1111 West Sixth Street, Suite 400
Los Angeles, California 90017

Dear President Gilbert:

On behalf of the Managers Task Force on Federal Revenues, the enclosed report is submitted to the SCAG Executive Committee with the recommendation that it be adopted and distributed to the general membership of the Association.

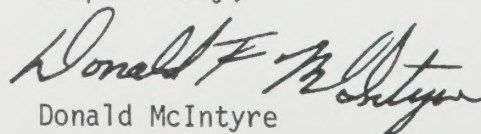
At your earlier request, the Managers Task Force undertook a review of several federal grant programs which are of particular interest to local governments in Southern California. Our goals were to determine what share of the federal dollars are being made available to cities and counties in the SCAG region and to assess the adequacy of these prior funding levels. We early recognized the magnitude of the assignment and therefore attempted to focus on the general trends with respect to funding patterns.

While in-depth technical evaluation of the various federal funding programs, including the administrative rules and regulations, could prove valuable in a continued effort to achieve equity in the distribution of federal assistance, limited time and resources precluded the Task Force from undertaking such a review. Our report addresses the importance of federal aid, the significance of urban problems in the SCAG region, and the adequacy of the support which we have been receiving. Based upon the findings of our study, the Task Force has offered some recommendations for public officials to pursue to help ensure more equitable distribution. However, we do feel that it is the role of the elected officials on the SCAG Executive Committee to determine how the findings and information in the report can best be used.

It is our understanding that our effort represents the first time that a Council of Governments has undertaken a review of federal assistance on a regional basis. The Task Force feels that the broader approach provides a more complete picture of federal funding activity than does the review of a single jurisdiction's support. Serving on the Task Force has been an enlightening and rewarding experience.

As Chairman of the Task Force, I would like to extend my personal gratitude to the SCAG staff for the assistance which was provided, and to the members of the Task Force for their time and commitment.

Respectfully,


Donald McIntyre
City Manager

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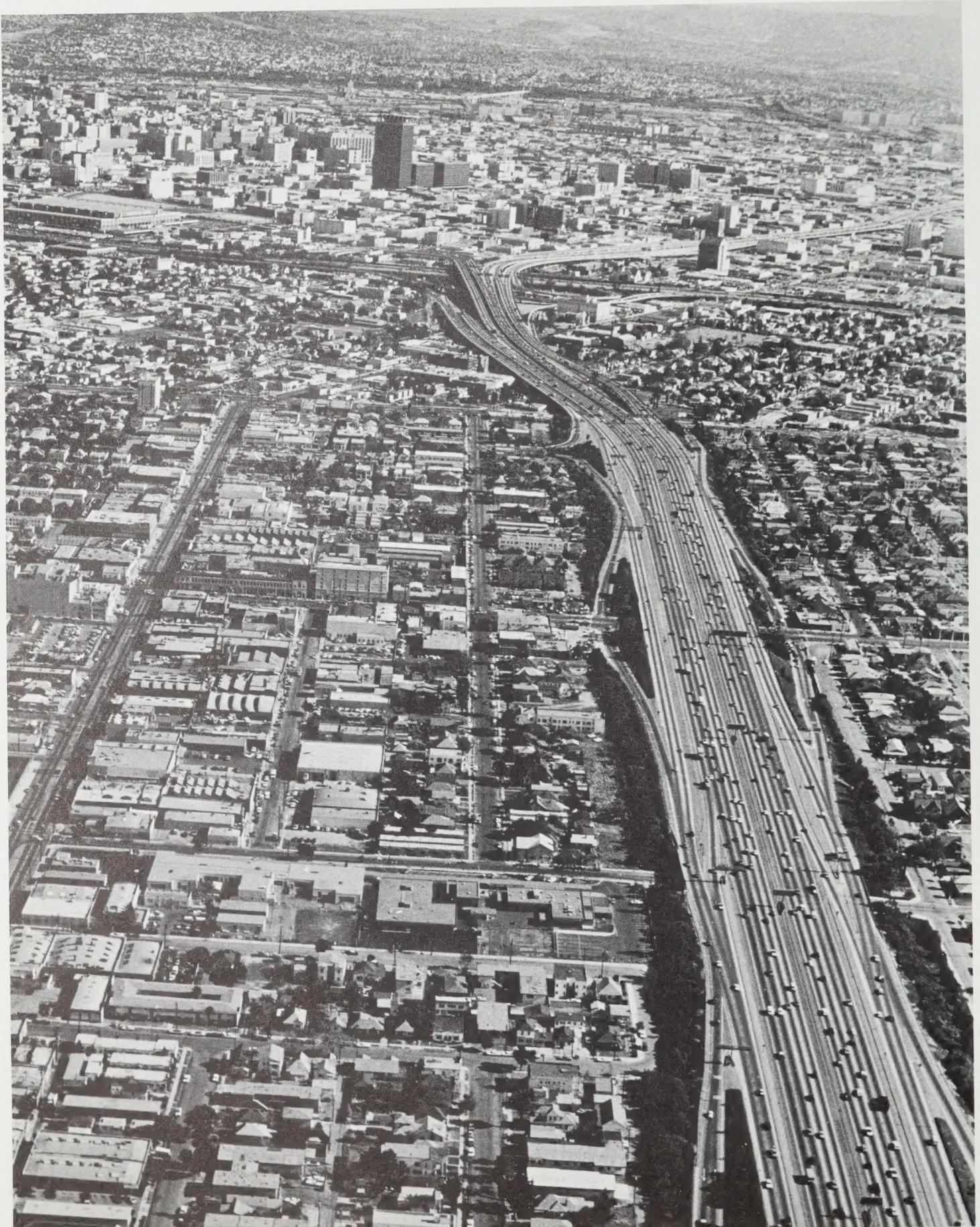
**Adopted by SCAG Executive Committee
January 9, 1975**

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SUMMARY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Federal revenues support one fifth of all city and county expenditures, with some jurisdictions relying on the federal government for more than one half of their expenditures. In the SCAG region, many local agencies have expressed concern about the level of federal assistance available to local governments in Southern California. Dr. Jarvey Gilbert, President of the Association, responded to this mounting concern by appointing a special Task Force of City Managers and County Administrative Officers to review federal support for local programs. The Managers Task Force was asked to examine the federal grant programs of greatest interest to cities and counties and to assess whether or not local agencies in the SCAG region have been receiving a reasonable share of available federal dollars.

The Managers Task Force immediately faced an inordinately complex assignment, with the array of federal funding programs, the multiplicity of criteria and formulae for distributing funds, and the assortment of conflicting reports on how much money was available and where it was being spent. To provide an objective and conclusive evaluation, the Managers decided to look at the general trends in federal funding as well as some specific federal expenditures for key local assistance programs. At the same time, it was decided to look at the general needs of Southern California's communities as compared to those of the State, and to the nation as a whole. This focus then posed four questions for the Managers to answer:

- Why is federal aid important to the SCAG region?
- What factors justify significant federal assistance to the SCAG region?
- Has the previous level of funding been reasonably equitable?
- What actions can be taken to assure equity for the SCAG region in future federal funding decisions?

The Managers' report offers answers to these questions and makes some positive suggestions for elected officials and decision makers at all governmental levels to consider in shaping the future of federal aid to the SCAG region.

SIGNIFICANCE OF FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

The Task Force found that federal aid will be increasingly important as inflation and recession intensify pressures on limited local revenues. Inflation increases the cost of providing services while recession reduces the tax base and increases the demand for services. This situation is seriously compounded by the Administration's intent to rescind or defer monies appropriated for some local assistance programs. For example, \$100,000,000 was available in 1973 for the 701 Planning Assistance Program (HUD). This was cut to \$75,000,000 in 1974, and then returned to the \$100,000,000 appropriation for 1975. Due to inflation, the 1975 dollars will provide only 4/5 as much governmental service as did the 1973 dollars. Secondly, the Administration proposes to "defer" one half of the appropriated 1975 dollars until 1976, which not only reduces the available money by 50%, but with continued inflation, will result in the 1976 dollars buying even less services.

National cutbacks in spending for state and local assistance programs will have a significant impact on revenues available to local governments in the SCAG region. During the past four years (Fiscal Years 1970-1973), California's

share of these dollars has dropped from 12.4% to 10.5% of the U.S. total. While national growth in federal assistance to state and local governments averaged 22% annually, assistance to California grew at an annual average rate of only 15.5%. Whether this suggests that federal impoundments and program cutbacks most severely affected California, or whether it suggests that increased appropriations and new programs were not directed at California's needs, continuation of this trend will have serious consequences for local governments in the SCAG region.

JUSTIFICATION FOR SUBSTANTIAL ASSISTANCE

The Managers Task Force believes that, contrary to some common assumptions, California, and particularly the SCAG region, does not fare well when the social, environmental and fiscal problems are compared to the remainder of the nation. California has 10% of the total U.S. population, and one half, or over 10 million of these people, live in the six county SCAG region. While the geographic area of the state and the region is enormous, over 96% of the population live in urban areas and experience the multiple problems frequently associated with urbanization. As indicated below, many of the problems faced by the SCAG region are the same problems which federal assistance programs are intended to remedy.

In the SCAG region, which has 5% of the nation's population:

- 9% of all major crimes reported in the U.S. are committed
- 20% of the population (or 2 million people) live on an income of \$5,700 or less for a family of 4
- only 10 nations have larger Gross National Products than the economic output of the region, yet the personal income is below both the state and national averages (19% and 4% respectively)
- unemployment is consistently 1-2% higher in the region than in the nation as a whole
- environmental conditions, particularly air and water quality, are critical, costly problems
- with close to 8% of the housing units overcrowded, the region has slightly more overcrowding than the state or nation, on the average
- the proportion of ethnic, elderly, and school age residents is equal to, or above, the national overage

In addition to having greater problems than most areas of the country, the people in California and the region tax themselves highly to generate revenue for necessary government services:

- in California, state and local governments collected 30% more tax dollars per person than the national average
- 15% of all personal income in California is contributed to state and local taxes, compared to 12% nationwide
- 10% of personal income taxes (excluding employment tax) collected by the Internal Revenue Service are generated in California
- measures of the potential tax base compared to the actual tax effort show California and the SCAG region ranking 16% above the national average
- California ranks second only to New York in comparing the tax effort of all states

Based upon the scope and severity of the problems in California, and upon the fiscal efforts made by the state and local governments, the Managers Task Force concluded that a *minimum* level of support for local programs should be 10% of available federal funds for California, and one half of this, or 5%, should go to the local agencies in the SCAG region. The state and the region consistently rank high by a variety of methods for measuring urban problems, and they rank low in terms of fiscal capacity to generate additional local tax revenues. This minimum level reflects the size of the population and the amount of federal revenues contributed; yet, establishment of the guideline is not limited to these factors. While population should be one criterion for distributing federal dollars, many other criteria reviewed suggest that local agencies in the SCAG region should be receiving a significant share of federal assistance.

ADEQUACY OF PRIOR FEDERAL SUPPORT

In evaluating the adequacy of previous federal funding levels, the Managers Task Force accepted the premise that some federal funds should be used to support programs in areas least able to provide services with local revenues. While the return on the federal tax dollar and the number of people in an area to be served were important considerations, the relative ability of local governments in the SCAG region to generate additional necessary revenues was equally vital to the evaluation. In concluding that prior federal support has been inadequate, the Managers Task Force was limiting the review to key local assistance programs, as opposed to total agency outlays. The Department of Commerce may make 11% of all outlays in California but only 4.6% of local assistance dollars are spent in the State.

In addition to experiencing a continued decrease in the relative share of total federal support (including all types of grants, loans, shared revenue, payments, etc.), state and local governments in California have been receiving an inadequate level of funding for the programs identified as being of greatest interest to cities and counties. If the minimum program funding level is considered, California infrequently receives 10% of the total program dollars. In 1973, had California received the minimum 10% level of funding for all of the underfunded programs, over \$200 million (\$10 per capita) in additional support would have been received.

Cities and counties in the SCAG region experience an even greater inequity. In only 2 of the 35 programs surveyed did local agencies receive 5% or more of the available dollars. Looking at the program funding levels for key local assistance programs over multiple years, the SCAG region received only a little over 3% of the total available funds, or 40% less than should have been minimally available.

The Managers Task Force did not attempt to evaluate all of the various criteria and formulae which affected the allocation of specific program funds, and which contributed to the SCAG region's low funding level. While evaluation of the allocation processes could more clearly explain some of the past inequities, such an undertaking would have required extensive resources. Additionally, rapid changes in legislation and administrative regulations could render spe-

cific program findings obsolete. The Task Force found that the most pressing need is for evaluation of the allocation processes as new programs are created, existing programs modified, or administrative regulations promulgated. To improve California's, and particularly Southern California's, share of local assistance dollars, future changes may be required at any of several decision points:

- **Congressional program authorization or reauthorization**
- **Secretarial discretion in allocation of funds**
- **Secretarial decision in promulgating administrative regulations and criteria**
- **Administrative decisions by Federal Regional Offices or State Agencies which pass through federal funds to local governments**

Whereas General Revenue Sharing allotments are solely established by Congressional authorization, most other program expenditures are heavily influenced by administrative decisions at one or more additional decision points. The Managers Task Force concluded that elected officials, as well as administrative decision makers, must be aware of funding-related decisions at each of these points, and of the implications for local agencies in the SCAG region.

ACTION PROGRAM

The Managers Task Force believes that elected officials have a major responsibility for influencing the flow of federal dollars to California and to local agencies in the SCAG region. They must keep informed of impending federal actions which will directly or indirectly impact their jurisdictions and their constituents. Most importantly, elected officials must take advantage of opportunities to influence funding decisions by communicating local needs and priorities to federal decision makers. Local elected officials must work closely with Congressional Representatives and State Legislators to establish a continuing basis upon which Southern California's interests may be better incorporated into the federal decision making process. While not all-encompassing, the Managers Task Force has identified some key concepts which should be advocated to assure that adequate federal assistance is distributed in the SCAG region. The extent to which the funding support for communities in the SCAG region can be improved depends upon the commitment which elected officials and administrators are willing to make in pursuing equity. Each of the federal assistance programs is administered on a different basis. Some operate on a fixed formula (General Revenue Sharing, Child Welfare Grants) and others operate on a first-come, first-served basis; yet all federal programs have built into their administration a variety of criteria which have to be considered in allocating and obligating the funds. These criteria frequently are the key to the overall distribution of funds, and consequently are the key to changing the broad distribution. Public officials in the SCAG region must closely monitor rules and regulations which include such criteria to ensure that local needs will be met. The following recommendations serve as a foundation upon which all elected officials can begin working to remedy the inequitable allocation of federal funds to the SCAG region.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Many of the federal programs are apportioned to each of the states, which in turn administer federal dollars to local agencies. Additionally, direct local support programs are often allocated on a statewide basis, with local agencies applying to a federal office for a portion of the allocated funds. The state has a major responsibility to advocate the needs of the political subdivisions within the state when presenting the statewide needs to federal funding agencies.

Elected officials should encourage the State Administration to provide strong leadership in continuously pursuing the federal assistance needs of the state, which include the interests of local agencies, to assure that statewide allocations adequately reflect the relative needs of California.

The revenue sharing concept efficiently utilizes federal revenues by minimizing federal administrative expenditures, maximizing local flexibility, and indirectly extending a progressive tax base to local governments.

Elected officials should support continuation and improvement of the General Revenue Sharing program, and should encourage continued reorganization and consolidation of existing categorical programs into revenue sharing packages.

The Federal Regional Council (Regional Office Administrators) was created to foster integration of federal agency activities and to provide a forum for discussion of mutual problems. The most important role of the Federal Regional Council could be to serve as a spokesman in Washington for the needs and priorities of the states and the local agencies in Federal Region IX (California, Arizona, and Hawaii).

The Federal Regional Council should actively work with state and local agencies to identify needs and priorities, and should aggressively pursue these interests with each of the agency Secretaries in Washington.

The decentralization of federal program administration to federal regional offices (multi-state) represents one attempt to bring federal decision makers closer to the problems. While this could lead to federal support for more realistic solutions to local problems, those agencies which have decentralized seldom give the regional administrators the authority to make decisions autonomously or to make decisions based upon circumstances unique to the area.

Elected officials should support the complete decentralization of federal administration for programs to assist state and local agencies. Such support must be contingent upon a demonstrable reduction in federal administrative requirements and upon a strong commitment by the agency Secretaries to give flexibility and responsibility to Regional Administrators.

While categorical grant programs have traditionally been administered on the basis of demonstrated need, the concept of need frequently is limited to one or two narrowly defined measures—e.g. assessed valuation, miles of polluted streams. This sometimes results in discrimination against communities which have a problem that is serious, but somewhat different from the problems of other areas; which have made a higher degree of effort to solve the problem; or which lack the resources to demonstrate or advocate the need.

As in the case of existing revenue sharing programs, all federal assistance should be distributed to local governments on a basis of need, which is defined to reflect the magnitude and severity of local, regional or statewide problems, rather than upon a uniform standard which is applied to widely disparate areas of the country. Definitions of need should include the relative tax effort (estimated tax capacity compared to actual tax generated) which has been made by a community, region or state, depending on the nature of the problem.

Traditionally, federal assistance to state and local governments has been premised on the strategy that the money is an incentive for state and local agencies to comply with federal requirements or priorities. However, when the federal government imposes new requirements on state and local agencies they are not necessarily accompanied by federal funds (Parking Management Plans) and, when they are, the money is rarely sufficient to cover the full costs of compliance (Federal Water Pollution Control Program).

Elected officials should advocate Congressional action requiring reimbursement of local agencies for costs incurred under federally mandated programs, similar to the State of California's local reimbursement provision.

A critical problem exists for any agency or individual seeking information on available federal funds or actual federal expenditures. While the Office of Management and Budget and the U.S. Department of the Treasury have imposed uniform accounting and reporting procedures on federal agencies, the requirement is either being ignored, being misinterpreted, or it is inadequate. Obtaining information from the funding agencies requires extreme persistence and is sometimes impossible. Obtaining information from the various central reporting systems results in multiple conflicting statements on what was available and where it was spent.

Elected officials must demand that current, complete, and accurate information be compiled by a single office, and that full disclosure of this information be made available to any government official. High priority must be assigned to providing the elected officials with the full information necessary to make valid judgments on the implications of proposed funding programs, or program changes.

FEDERAL AID IN PERSPECTIVE

From 1950 to 1975 federal aid to state and local governments rose from two billion dollars to an estimated 52 billion dollars. During five previous years (Fiscal Years 69-73), total federal aid to local governments increased by 117%, with federal aid to state and local governments in California increasing by 108%.

FEDERAL AID TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AS A PERCENT OF:

Fiscal Year	TOTAL FEDERAL OUTLAYS	STATE/LOCAL EXPENDITURES
1969	11.0%	17.4%
1970	12.2%	18.3%
1971	14.1%	19.8%
1972	15.5%	21.5%
1973	17.8%	23.5%

Source: Special Analysis, Budget of the United Government Fiscal Year 1975

Federal assistance supports a variety of state and local programs. While the above figures demonstrate an increasing local reliance on federal aid, over 40% of these funds go to support direct public assistance (Income Security) and health programs. The remaining \$30 billion finances a variety of grants, loans payments and shared revenues which are made to state agencies, cities, counties, special districts and non-profit organizations. The chart on the adjacent page reflects the general distribution of the total federal aid for Fiscal Year 1975.

FEDERAL AID IS AN IMPORTANT LOCAL REVENUE SOURCE

The American federal system delegates the main responsibility for public services to the states; the states in turn delegate much of this responsibility to local governments. With this responsibility goes the burden of raising revenues to support a wide variety of services. This seemingly simple system has fostered development of a highly complex network upon which local governments increasingly rely: a system of intergovernmental finance whereby money is collected by one governmental entity and redistributed to other jurisdictions.

LIMITED REVENUE SOURCES

Which entity collects revenues from what sources is a very important question for local elected officials. Traditionally, local governments have been limited to reliance on low yield tax sources (e.g. property tax) which do not grow at the same rate as the economy. On the other hand, the federal government primarily relies on progressive, high yield revenue sources (e.g. income tax) which reflect increasing price and wage levels. This revenue raising situation forces local agencies to increasingly rely on federal aid and state subventions to supplement available revenues. In California, federal aid provides about 18% of all city and county revenues; state subventions provide an additional 27% of all city and county revenues.

MANDATED COSTS

To compound the problems of dependence upon an inelastic tax base, cities and counties are faced with federal and state requirements which frequently are unaccompanied by the

financial resources to comply with them. The local Parking Management Plans now required by the Environmental Protection Agency represent a recent example of a federally mandated program which lacks any provision for reimbursing local agencies for the costs of carrying out the program. While the authority of the State of California to impose new requirements is limited by the 1972 Tax Reform (SB 90) the details of implementing the required reimbursement of local agencies have by no means been resolved. Furthermore, no similar reimbursement provision exists at the federal level to provide assurance that the resources will be available before a new requirement or program is imposed on local agencies.

EFFECTS OF INFLATION

Inflation has a twofold effect on local government finances. The cost of providing existing services increases at a faster rate than current revenues grow. For example, if Federal Revenue Sharing were distributed only on the basis of population, the resulting 1972 annual authorization of \$27 per person would provide only \$20 worth of services in 1975. At the same time that federal dollars are buying less, the federal government is responding to inflation with proposed major cutbacks in domestic spending.

Currently, most local governments do not receive adequate revenues to meet current program needs. While the concept of major domestic budget cuts may be very appealing, the real prospect of trying to maintain or expand public services with reductions in local assistance programs is alarming. As with the case of Administration impoundments in 1973, it is realistic to expect that the federal grant programs of greatest importance to cities and counties will be a major target of the budget troubleshooters.

PROPOSED CUTBACKS

During December 1974, the President announced proposed deferrals (impoundments) of funds which impact cities and counties, including the following:

701 Planning Assistance

\$50 million deferred until 1976

Land and Water Conservation Fund

\$20 million deferred until 1976

Rural Development

\$13.75 million appropriation reduced to \$10 million for Fiscal Year 1975

Mass Transit

\$300 million reduction in recently authorized 6 year, \$11.8 billion transit program

The intent of the Administration and Congress to cut aid to state and local governments does not necessarily suggest an aggressive or unsympathetic attitude towards local government; it simply reflects that many of the other types of federal domestic assistance programs are more difficult to reduce because major legislative changes would be required (Social Security program) or a single community would be severely impacted (closing of defense facility). In the case of many grants to local governments, all that is required is a budget reduction, a reduced appropriation, or a deferral of appropriated funds.

Effects of Recession

In addition to the effects of inflation on local finances,

economic recession certainly will put severe pressure on local governments to provide more services. Increased unemployment and related socioeconomic problems resulting from the economic slump force people to look to state and local government for assistance. Recession also affects the tax base by reducing yields from sales tax and business profits. The net effect is to increase demand for services and to reduce the local financial capacity to respond.

Changes in Intergovernmental Finance

Although General Revenue Sharing will be reevaluated and debated in 1975, additional general and special revenue sharing programs, or consolidations of existing categorical grant programs, emphasize the belief that in many cases, state and local governments are in a better position than the federal government to design and implement responsive and effective programs which meet local conditions and priorities. As desirable as such a recognition is for local governments, it does not ensure that more money will be available to develop the programs. The major public interest lobbies have mainly focused on assuring that strings and matching requirements are eliminated in the development of special revenue sharing packages. While these efforts should be encouraged, an equally important consideration is the allocation formulae and eligibility requirements built into the programs. The simplification of a program does not assure that additional dollars will be appropriated or that funds will be distributed more equitably. With a major national emphasis on reorganization of federal funding programs, elected officials have a responsibility to influence allocation policies when programs are being changed or created.

RESPONSIBILITY OF OFFICIALS

With about 1/5 of all local expenditures in California coming from the federal government, and a less than optimistic prospect for the economy, additional responsibility is placed upon elected officials. The proposals and practices affecting the amount of federal assistance available to local governments to solve urban problems must be constantly evalu-

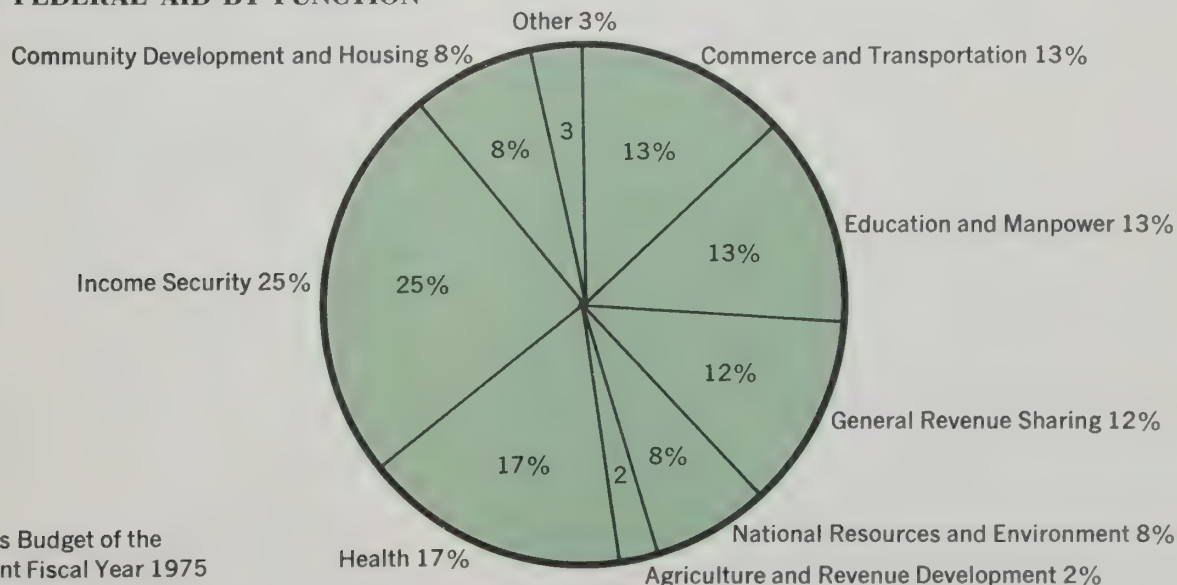
ated. To monitor the impact of future changes, elected officials must be aware of how federal dollars are impacting their communities now.

In attempting to develop a framework within which future federal funding decisions can be evaluated, the SCAG Managers Task Force on Federal Revenues surveyed a wide range of federal grant programs. The Task Force took a hard look at how many federal grant dollars have been coming to California, and particularly how many dollars have been coming to cities and counties in the SCAG region. More importantly, the Managers looked at the factors which justify significant federal support to the State and the region and concluded that a higher level of federal support is justified.

The Task Force intends this report to provide elected officials with a brief factual insight that will better permit the evaluation of federal funding. The report suggests broad guidelines for determining whether the amounts which will be allocated to California and the SCAG region under the varied programs are reasonably adequate. These insights will be particularly important in 1975 when local government officials will be called upon to justify the continuation of General Revenue Sharing as well as other key local assistance programs which will be under close scrutiny by Congress and the Administration.

In addition to providing some essential information on the distribution of federal grants of greatest assistance to local governments, the report provides some insight into the relative spending patterns of the federal agencies. With defense, international aid, and other civilian domestic programs accounting for 83% of federal outlays, the limited expenditures for both state and local assistance must be assessed in terms of state and local priorities. Federal assistance to state and local governments is a small portion of federal expenditures, but an important source of state and local revenues. Elected officials must be aware of the relative merits of proposed cutbacks or expansions of all federal spending programs, and be prepared to assess the consequences of proposed changes in the field of intergovernmental finance.

DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL AID BY FUNCTION



Source: Special Analysis Budget of the U.S. Government Fiscal Year 1975

THE SCAG REGION SHOULD RECEIVE SIGNIFICANT FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

California is the largest state in the nation. Not only is it the most heavily populated with over 20,000,000 people, but it is the third largest in geographic area and it still has the largest annual population increase. Similarly, the SCAG region includes one-half of the state's population, an economy which is larger in total output than all but 10 entire nations, and a growth rate which yields over 50,000 new residents annually. Over 96% of the population in the region lives in urban areas. Obviously, these factors alone do not justify the funneling of massive amounts of federal dollars into the state and region; yet, bigness means more people and highly complex urban problems, the solutions to which are usually more costly in proportion.

IMPORTANT FACTORS IN ALLOCATING FEDERAL DOLLARS

Without undertaking an exhaustive analysis of each of the factors which guide any federal funding agency, on any given program, it is possible to isolate the key factors which are frequently considered, or should be considered, when federal funds are allocated.

Federal assistance is usually intended to help solve a specific problem, and therefore the scope and severity of the existing problems in the region become important indicators of need. If federal assistance is intended to encourage state and local governments to provide an adequate level of service and facilities for all of the people, then measures of the efforts which have been made locally to meet those problems and the ability or inability to do more are equally important indicators of need. California, and particularly Southern California, is still imagined to be a trouble-free, sunny, suburban paradise by some federal decision makers. Yet consideration of the actual problems faced by the people and the increasing inability of their local governments to respond certainly challenges this myth. More importantly, it indicates an increasing need for additional fiscal resources.

POPULATION

California has 10% of the total population in the United States, and one half of that is in the six county SCAG region. The number of people in an area always influences the allocation of funds; yet it is seldom the only criterion. In fact, the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, in the Special Analysis of the Budget, 1974, points out that distribution of federal funds is inversely related to population, i.e., more funds per person are distributed to the less populated states. If, on the other hand, population were the only criterion, and all states received the same per capita distribution, California would receive 10% of all available funds and the SCAG region would receive 5% of the total dollars.

URBANIZATION

According to the Special Analysis of the Budget for Fiscal Year 1975, 70% of all federal assistance is spent in, or directly affects, the 268 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas which contain over 70% of the U.S. population. The SCAG region is highly urbanized with five out of the six counties included in a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. Of the total National SMSA population figure, 7% is in the SCAG region. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas are the geographic units used by many federal agen-

cies for assessing problems, and in some cases, distributing funds. If urbanized population were the only consideration in distributing federal funds, then a minimum of 5% (7% of 70%) of all federal grant monies would be allocated to the SCAG area.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

In addition to being highly urbanized, the region's extensive desert, mountain and agricultural land areas support a considerable rural population which faces problems similar to those associated with rural populations elsewhere. 3% of the Nation's population is considered rural; similarly, 3% of the region's population is rural.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

California has 15% of the ethnic minority population, 9% of the elderly people, and 9.5% of the school age children in the United States. At least half of these people live in the SCAG region. Many local assistance programs are designed to serve these special groups; therefore California should be receiving a large share of federal funds to assist these minority groups.

HOUSING

The SCAG region faces serious problems with its housing stock. Not only are dilapidation and abandonment increasing trends, but 7.66% of the dwelling units are overcrowded. SCAG's overcrowded conditions are slightly more severe than the state and nationwide conditions, with 7.6% and 7% respectively.

POVERTY & EARNINGS

California ranks #1 in terms of number of low income residents. Over 10% of the SCAG region's population falls below the poverty line in terms of average family income. This does not include illegal aliens (perhaps as many as one million) unrecorded by the census, but usually considered poor. If all of the people who are considered "near poor" by the census are included, the combined total indicates that at least 15%, and as much as 25%, of the SCAG population lives on an income of \$5700 or less for a family of four. Not only does this have implications for the need for local government services, but it also affects the ability of local governments to tax themselves further. The average weekly earnings per person in 1972 was \$166 nationally, \$170 statewide, but only \$164 in the SCAG area, excluding Imperial County. Different statistics show Imperial County residents earning an average of \$114 per person per week.

Poverty and earnings are critical factors in determining allocations of many grant programs, particularly those programs dealing with human resources and general urban ills. In total numbers, at least 4% and perhaps as many as 8% of all poor people in the United States live in the SCAG region. This should result in the region receiving a relatively high proportion of the funds when problems of the disadvantaged are being addressed.

PERSONAL INCOME

Although not directly a measure of poverty, the 1970 Census reported that per capita personal income in Southern California was considerably lower than that for the State or the Nation:

United States	\$3,910
California	\$4,469
SCAG Region	\$3,757

Personal income influences the ability of an area to tax itself more heavily and, for some federal programs, it influences the actual allocation and distribution of funds. In 1970, seven states had a higher average personal income than did California.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment, while a problem most frequently associated with poverty, potentially affects all segments of the populace. The SCAG area is particularly vulnerable to the consequences of a sluggish economy. In 1970, national unemployment was 4.5%, but over 6% for the State and the region. Figures released by the U.S. Department of Labor in December 1974 show the national rate over 6%, while California and the region had jumped to over 8%.

As a factor in distribution of federal funds, unemployment is a major consideration in Department of Commerce, Department of Labor and some Department of Health, Education and Welfare programs. By all indicators, the state and the region should receive a fairly large share of funds aimed at reducing unemployment, whether for training the unskilled, for retraining the unemployed, or for added jobs.

CRIME

Over 15% of all reported major crimes, excluding grand larceny, occur in California, with 9% of the national total occurring in the SCAG region. Crime incidence is not a major consideration in dispensing most law enforcement, crime prevention, or rehabilitation funds; yet, by this measure, it is apparent that the SCAG region would, or should, receive a particularly large share of the grant dollars.

POLLUTION

Air quality is certainly the most immediate environmental problem plaguing Southern California. The South Coast Air Basin has the most severe air quality problem in the nation when measured in terms of oxidants. This unfortunate situation has resulted in EPA promulgating the most stringent transportation control plan for this region. Additionally, California holds the distinction of having 5 out of only 38 critical air basins which have been identified nationwide. Air quality does not appear to be a major consideration in distribution of air pollution control or transportation funds.

The remaining pollution problems are less easily compared to other areas because of limited data. Water quality problems when measured in miles of polluted streams are less extensive in this area, but when the quality of the groundwater or the impact of ocean dumping are considered, it is clear that serious problems remain. On the horizon is the spectre of significantly increased ocean pollution problems which extensive off-shore oil drilling operations and expanded deepwater port facilities may generate.

Solutions to extensive pollution problems are extremely costly. Responding to national pollution standards not only requires massive capital and operating expenditures, but it also has serious implications for the economic activity and employment market in the region.

FISCAL EFFORT OF LOCAL AGENCIES

Revenue raising capacity and tax effort are seldom used as major factors in the distribution of federal grants. In those programs where state and local fiscal needs are accounted

for, consideration is usually limited to a single measure, e.g., assessed valuation. However, a review of taxes and other revenues generated by state and local governments in California strongly suggests that these agencies are presently doing more than most to solve the problems with which they are confronted. This is particularly important when considering previous indicators that suggest a decreasing ability to raise significant additional local revenues in the future.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVENUES

In Fiscal Year 1972, California collected more tax dollars per person than any other state except New York. More specifically, California collected \$687.11 per person, whereas the national per capita was \$522.49. This was 31% (\$164.62) more than the national average.

In terms of all revenues generated by state and local governments, California again collected more per capita than any state except New York and Alaska. In this case, California collected 28% more than the nation with \$828.71 per person as compared to the national average of \$648.79.

Based on Fiscal Year 1972 figures, California contributed 15% of its total personal income to state and local taxes. The U.S. average for tax as a percent of personal income is only 12%, and only 3 states contribute a higher percentage.

FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONTRIBUTIONS

During Fiscal Year 1972, total federal tax collections by the Internal Revenue Service were \$209.8 billion. Of this amount, \$18.9 billion was paid by California. Without including employment taxes paid by California,* these figures indicate that California is responsible for close to 10% of all IRS collections. California again should be receiving 10% of federal assistance if the relative amount contributed by Californians is considered.

RELATIVE TAX EFFORT

A report prepared by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations in 1971 presented a method of measuring relative tax effort of state and local governments. By taking the actual tax revenue as a percent of the estimated tax capacity, ACIR was able to rank states and local jurisdictions in terms of their ability to generate additional governmental revenues. With this technique of comparing varied geographic areas, California ranked fifth of all states in relative tax effort. Among the highly urbanized states, California ranks among the top three in relative tax effort. When relative tax effort is estimated on a per capita basis, California's effort is 16% above the national average. In addition to raising more revenues than any state but New York, California ranks equally high when the taxes collected are compared to the potential tax base.

BASIC ALLOCATION GUIDELINE

Whether looking at the problems faced by the State and the region, or at the efforts which state and local governments have made to raise the needed revenues, a basic guideline develops:

In general, California should receive a minimum of 10% of available federal funds to support local programs and the SCAG region should receive a minimum of 5%.

This guideline develops from the premise that the total population is an important base factor, and that the additional problems and circumstances previously described are generally equal to, or greater than, other areas of the country.

FEDERAL SUPPORT FOR THE STATE AND THE REGION

Various publications report the dollars being distributed by the federal agencies to California and the SCAG region. This information is reported in a variety of ways and, in many cases, one report contradicts another report. To draw an accurate picture of the federal funds flowing into the region it is essential to consider several assessments of federal domestic spending patterns.

TOTAL FEDERAL AGENCY EXPENDITURES

The Office of Economic Opportunity, in reporting federal outlays, indicates that in Fiscal Year 1973, all Federal agencies combined spent 260.6 billion dollars for total domestic operations and programs. Limiting consideration to just those key agencies with responsibility for funding state and local programs*, those agencies spent a total of \$146.2 billion nationally, \$12.1 billion in California, and \$5.2 billion in the SCAG region. This shows that 8.3% of these agency expenditures entered or directly impacted the state, with 3.6% in the SCAG region. Total agency expenditures frequently are the basis for interstate comparisons. Although they do not indicate how much money is available to state and local agencies, they do demonstrate the relative impact of federal agency activities between the states.

*These agencies are: Agriculture, Commerce, HEW, HUD, Interior, Justice, Labor, Transportation, Treasury, ACTION, Civil Service, EPA, OEO, National Science Foundation, National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TO STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

As noted previously, federal aid to state and local governments takes many forms: grants, payments, shared revenues, etc. The U.S. Department of the Treasury annually reports on the total federal assistance to state and local governments. The report shows that in Fiscal Year 1973, California received \$4.6 billion of the \$44 billion which was available. This represents 10.5% of the total aid to states and local agencies. As noted below, California has received significant increases in the total dollars during the past few years, yet California has concurrently experienced a continued decrease in the proportionate share of the funds.

Fiscal Year	U.S. Total \$*	Calif. Total \$*	Calif.'s % of U.S. \$
1970	\$24,136	\$2,998	12.4%
1971	29,789	3,474	11.6%
1972	35,837	4,093	11.4%
1973	43,823	4,626	10.5%

*Dollars in millions

Additionally, the national growth in assistance to state and local governments has averaged 22% annually, but assistance to California has grown at an annual average rate of only 15.5%.

% of Growth in Federal Assistance to State and Local Governments

From - To	Nationwide Annual Increase	California Annual Increase
1970 - 1971	23.3%	15.8%
1971 - 1972	20.4%	17.8%
1972 - 1973	22.3%	13.0%

PER CAPITA AID TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Per capita federal aid is another basis upon which interstate comparisons are made. In Fiscal Year 1973, California received \$231 per person in total state and local assistance, with the national average being \$216 per person. While this shows California receiving higher than the average, 23 states received more per person than did California. More importantly, in Fiscal Years 1971 and 1972, only 15 states received more per capita, which reflects a relative decline in the proportionate share of dollars received in the State. With more people, and more problems than most states, California's middle per capita ranking suggests a very low relative funding level.

CRITICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Total agency expenditures and total assistance to state and local governments are of vital significance to the general well being of the people. However, as stated previously, total federal assistance includes a variety of programs which do not directly impact local government activities. For example, the cooperative agricultural extension work or the Food Stamp program do not assist in the provision of necessary local services; the state and local governments simply act as an administrative mechanism for the Department of Agriculture. Of the total 99 programs or payment classifications reported as federal assistance to state and local governments by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, the Managers Task Force identified 33 key programs which support local governments in the provision of local services or development of public facilities. While not exclusively limited to cities and counties, nor the only programs available for these purposes, they are the grants most frequently sought by local governments in the SCAG region.

CALIFORNIA'S SHARE OF CRITICAL LOCAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Many programs available to cities and counties are allocated on a statewide basis, with local agencies then applying to either the State or Federal government for the funds. The amount allocated statewide is of great importance because it establishes the basic amount which will be available to the cities and counties, and, in some cases, to the state or to special purpose local agencies. The adjacent chart reflects one official report of the dollars made available to California for these programs. For two-thirds of these grant programs, California receives far less than 10% of the available dollars.

These figures are by no means conclusive regarding California's proportion of the federal dollars; however, they are the most conservative findings when compared to other official reports or to the information obtained directly from the funding agencies. Based upon this chart, the minimum 10% guideline would have made a significant difference to California. If each of the underfunded programs had been supported at the minimum level, an additional \$200 million dollars would have been distributed in California during 1973.

The following grant programs are those most frequently sought by cities and counties; yet, other governmental or non-profit agencies are also eligible recipients of the funds. The dollars spent in California, as shown below, include all of the support coming into the state whether to a city, county, school district, state agency or community group.

The Managers Task Force reviewed the programs to determine the amount coming into California and the SCAG region. While it may be useful to know how other areas of the nation fare, such a review proves inconclusive. As may be noted in Appendix C, the per capita distribution of assistance varies considerably for each program.

**FEDERAL AID TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
FISCAL YEAR 1973**

Critical Programs Available to Cities and Counties	Total Dollars Available Nationally	Dollars Spent in California	Calif. % of U.S. \$
Rural Water & Waste Disposal Systems — Agriculture	\$ 36,420,710	\$ 3,087,576	8.4%
Watershed & Flood Prevention, Resource Cons. & Dev. — Agriculture	85,874,250	3,462,099	4.0
Development Facilities Grants — Commerce	175,804,261	9,353,634	5.3
Economic Development Planning & Research — Commerce	18,155,622	732,576	4.0
Construction of Waste Treatment Facilities — EPA	684,349,723	55,757,301	8.1
Environmental Operations (includes Air Pollution) — EPA	61,250,699	4,557,553	7.4
*Community Action Programs — OEO	687,025,088	86,021,651	12.5
Libraries & Community Services — HEW	84,738,174	5,158,598	6.0
National Foundation on Arts & Humanities (all programs)	6,524,576	127,250	1.9
*Health Services Planning & Development — HEW	158,512,563	16,446,144	10.4
*Mental Health Research & Services — HEW	318,971,668	34,353,228	10.7
Social & Rehabilitation Services — HEW	664,913,082	42,999,250	6.5
Low Rent Public Housing — HUD	1,048,980,146	76,668,247	7.0
Model Cities Program — HUD	588,540,487	52,761,104	8.9
Neighborhood Facilities — HUD	26,578,679	2,268,693	8.5
*Open Space Land — HUD	61,456,592	6,505,026	10.5
Urban Planning Assistance (701) — HUD	74,894,561	5,623,644	7.5
Urban Renewal (excluding Neighborhood Development) — HUD	1,010,897,488	61,392,826	6.0
Water and Sewer Facilities — HUD	156,533,418	10,460,134	6.6
Land & Water Conservation Fund (Outdoor Recreation) — Interior	107,296,936	9,204,826	8.5
Historic Preservation — Interior	3,063,279	63,565	2.0
Law Enforcement Assistance — Justice	537,865,184	45,998,715	8.5
Concentrated Employment Program — Labor	124,442,500	9,669,182	7.7
Cooperative Area Manpower Planning System — Labor	16,812,000	1,064,200	6.3
*Emergency Employment Assistance (PEP) — Labor	1,002,240,404	180,503,497	18.0
Neighborhood Youth Corps — Labor	411,874,791	36,077,604	8.7
Operation Mainstream — Labor	63,480,875	1,936,167	3.0
*Public Service Careers — Labor	35,099,100	5,763,272	16.0
*Intergovernmental Personnel Program — Civil Service Commission	13,664,881	1,463,008	10.7
Aid to Airports — FAA/ DOT	232,346,416	13,911,481	6.0
Highway Trust Fund (Planning & Construction) — FHWA/ DOT	4,604,464,376	416,086,860	9.0
Highway Beautification — FHWA/ DOT	16,554,300	929,765	5.6
Highway Safety — NHTSA/ DOT	68,408,763	6,539,377	9.5
*Mass Transportation (Planning & Construction) — UMTA/ DOT	316,075,248	65,101,280	20.5
*General Revenue Sharing — Treasury	6,636,318,228	704,318,310	10.6

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury

*Indicates program support above 10% minimum level

LOCAL ASSISTANCE TO THE SCAG REGION

The Managers Task Force surveyed these same key local assistance programs to determine what share of the available federal dollars were coming to the SCAG region. Although a variety of information sources have been used, wherever possible the information was provided by, or confirmed by, the appropriate funding agency. A more valid estimate of the region's share was obtained by surveying two or three years of funding activity for each of the programs.

Since the region represents about one-half of the State in terms of numbers of people, resource, and tax effort, it should be expected that about one half of the statewide allocations of assistance would be spent in the region. As will be noted, not only does the region receive less than the basic guideline of 5%, local agencies in Southern California consistently receive less than half of those federal dollars which are distributed in the State.

REGIONAL AND STATEWIDE DISTRIBUTIONS OF FEDERAL ASSISTANCE.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

	FISCAL YEARS	TOTAL U.S. \$	CALIF. % OF TOTAL \$	SCAG % OF TOTAL \$
Comprehensive Planning Assistance (701)	1972	\$ 100,000,000		
	1973	100,000,000		
	1974	75,000,000		
		<u>275,000,000</u>	7.4%	2.7%
Urban Renewal	1972	798,800,000		
	1973	1,010,897,000		
		<u>1,809,697,000</u>	3.7%	1.2%
Neighborhood Development Program	1971	392,000,000		
	1972	616,000,000		
	1973	575,000,000		
		<u>1,583,000,000</u>	7.4%	**
Model Cities	1972	450,000,000		
	1973	588,540,000		
		<u>1,038,540,000</u>	9.1%	2.3%
Open Space Program	1971	75,000,000		
	1972	100,000,000		
	1973	70,000,000		
		<u>245,000,000</u>	12.2%	4.1%
Basic Water and Sewer Facilities	1971	150,000,000		
	1972	200,000,000		
	1973	98,000,000		
		<u>448,000,000</u>	7.9%	3.9%
Housing and Community Development Block Grant Estimates	1975	2,500,000,000		
	1976	2,950,000,000		
	1977	2,950,000,000		
		<u>8,400,000,000</u>	8.4%	3.8%

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Grants and Loans

1973	429,324,000		
1974	493,762,000		
	<u>923,086,000</u>	2.4%	.7%

**Information not available for SCAG region.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR	FISCAL YEARS	TOTAL U.S. \$	CALIF. % OF TOTAL \$	SCAG % OF TOTAL \$
Job Corps	1972	\$147,562,000		
	1973	143,098,000		
		<u>290,660,000</u>	5.6%	4.6%
Manpower Development and Training Institutional Training	1972	323,642,000		
	1973	294,624,000		
		<u>618,266,000</u>	10.8%	4.0%
Manpower, Development and Training Research Pilot and Demonstration	1972	21,725,000		
	1973	15,423,000		
		<u>37,148,000</u>	6.3%	4.8%
Public Service Careers	1972	34,352,000		
	1973	32,750,000		
		<u>67,102,000</u>	8.2%	4.1%
Public Employment Program	1972	964,192,000		
	1973	1,213,086,000		
		<u>2,177,278,000</u>	16.3%	7.8%
Neighborhood Youth Corps	1972	516,466,000		
	1973	311,995,000		
		<u>828,461,000</u>	7.5%	3.5%
Concentrated Employment Programs	1972	144,768,000		
	1973	122,925,000		
		<u>267,693,000</u>	9.4%	2.9%
Comprehensive Employment and Training Assistance	1975	1,543,000,000	11.0%	**
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION				
Grants in Aid for Airports	1972	292,403,000		
	1973	220,091,000		
		<u>512,494,000</u>	8.4%	4.4%
State and Community Highway Safety	1972	67,096,000		
	1973	78,761,000		
		<u>145,857,000</u>	7.1%	**
Urban Mass Transportation Fund	1972	575,321,000		
	1973	758,492,000		
		<u>1,333,813,000</u>	13.7%	1.9%
Highway Planning and Construction	1972	4,921,754,000		
	1973	4,336,922,000		
		<u>9,258,676,000</u>	8.1%	3.2%

**Information not available for SCAG region.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE	FISCAL YEARS	TOTAL U.S. \$	CALIF. % OF TOTAL \$	SCAG % OF TOTAL \$
Health Planning, Training and Research	1972	\$89,938,000		
	1973	90,000,000		
		<u>179,938,000</u>	7.4%	**
Health Services Research and Development	1972	50,998,000		
	1973	40,475,000		
		<u>91,473,000</u>	16.5%	5.9%
Health Facilities Construction (Loans and Guarantees)	1972	194,900,000		
	1973	197,200,000		
		<u>392,100,000</u>	5.8%	**
Mental Health Centers	1972	135,000,000	11.1%	4.2%
Health Facilities Construction	1972	500,000,000		
	1973	500,000,000		
		<u>1,000,000,000</u>	5.5%	**
Public Libraries Construction	1972	9,500,000	7.3%	**
Mental Health, Alcoholism and Drug Abuse	1972	55,310,000		
	1973	124,422,000		
		<u>179,732,000</u>	10.8%	4.2%
Rehabilitation Services and Facilities	1972	560,000,000		
	1973	590,000,000		
		<u>1,150,000,000</u>	6.6%	**
Rehabilitation Services and Facilities Special Projects	1972	57,848,000		
	1973	50,457,000		
		<u>108,305,000</u>	9.7%	1.5%
Older Americans Act Title III, Title VII	1973	179,600,000		
	1974	179,600,000		
		<u>359,200,000</u>	7.8%	4%
NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS & HUMANITIES				
All Programs	1974	38,200,000	9.0%	**
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION				
Intergovernmental Personnel	1974	14,766,000	8.7%	1.8%*

**Information not available for SCAG region.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY	FISCAL YEARS	TOTAL U.S. \$	CALIF. % OF TOTAL \$	SCAG % OF TOTAL \$
Air Pollution Control Program Grants	1972	\$41,900,000	7.0%	2.2%
	1973	47,600,000		
	1974	48,500,000		
		138,000,000		
Construction Grants for Wastewater Treatment Works	1972	787,634	11.6%	3.9%
	1973	2,000,000		
	1974	3,000,000		
		5,787,634		
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE				
Public Works Facilities	1973	130,200,000	5.2%	1%
	1974	140,000,000		
		270,200,000		
Planning Assistance	1973	6,573,000		
	1974	12,400,000	1.6%	.0004%
		18,973,000		
Technical Assistance (grants)	1973	12,463,000		
	1974	18,000,000		
		30,463,000	11.0%	4.3%
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR				
Outdoor Recreation Assistance	1973	231,035,000	4.6%	2.3%
	1974	201,937,000		
		432,972,000		
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE				
LEAA (Part C&E Funds)	1972	577,102,000	9.5%	less than 5%
	1973	654,000,000		
	1974	536,750,000		
		1,767,852,000		

ASSESSMENT

While 8.3% of all federal agency expenditures are made in or directly impact California, and 10.5% of all federal assistance to state and local governments is spent in or directly impacts California, less than 10% of the critical federal grant dollars which support local government programs are made in California, and considerably less than 5% of these dollars are spent in the SCAG region. Only two programs surveyed support the region at, or above, the minimum adequate level. This results in the local agencies in the region receiving close to 40% fewer dollars than

would have been available had the minimum 5% guideline been adhered to by federal decision makers.

There is some cause for concern when the record of prior funding levels is coupled with the recent trend showing a declining share of the available dollars coming to California. While it is true that this trend can be reversed in one fiscal year, it is unlikely that this will happen without a concerted effort among public officials in the region. Local agencies in the SCAG region are receiving an inadequate share of local assistance programs at a time when the pressures on local resources are intensifying.

ADDITIONAL FEDERAL SUPPORT IS JUSTIFIED

The historical level of federal assistance to local governments in the SCAG region averages 3% for key programs. Is this level adequate? The SCAG region is highly urbanized, and also includes extensive sparsely populated rural areas. Other areas of the country have problems, yet California, and the SCAG area particularly, have more critical problems than most, and additional federal support is justified. In the SCAG region, income, poverty, crime, unemployment and pollution problems are all greater problems than in the country as a whole. Considering that 10 million people live in the SCAG region, the rate is important, but the magnitude is an equally important consideration. If 25% of the people in the region are poor, then 2.5 million people are poor. In some other area, 50% of the people may be poor, but that may be only one half million people.

The severity of the region's urban problems, coupled with the fact that the people tax themselves more highly while having less ability to pay, suggests that the SCAG region should receive an above average level of assistance. Unfortunately, the region consistently receives less than the average in the critical federal grant programs which support local government activities. At a minimum, 10% of these program dollars should be allocated to California and at least 5% should be spent in the SCAG region. As seen previously, this is seldom the case and the result is an inordinate local tax burden on the cities and counties in the SCAG region.

ASSURING AN ADEQUATE SHARE

The historical level of funding only provides an insight into where the region has been receiving less than it should. More important than singling out a specific program as being underfunded in the SCAG region, elected officials must look to all of the areas where action can influence future funding allocations. The Managers Task Force identified several key areas where local, federal, and state action can influence future funding levels. The changes that are called for in the recommendations affect different governmental entities, but all of these changes require specific action or initiative by local elected officials in the SCAG region. While this general survey of previous grant activity in the region is valuable in establishing that a problem exists, remedying the situation requires much more extensive evaluation of the specific programs, as well as the specified needs of Southern California's communities. Organizations such as the League of California Cities and the County Supervisors Association of California can be particularly effective in assessing the probable effects of changes in state and federal funding programs.

Each of the federal assistance programs is administered on a different basis. Some operate on a fixed formula (General Revenue Sharing, Child Welfare Grants) and others operate on a first-come first-served basis; yet, all federal programs have built into their administration a variety of criteria, or factors, which have to be considered in allocating and obligating the funds. With these factors frequently determining the geographic or jurisdictional distribution of funds, public officials should focus their attention on both administrative and legislative decisions. While the possible points of influence are many, in general, funding distributions are determined through a basis process.

ACTION PROGRAM

The Managers Task Force found that immediate effects of inflation, coupled with the longer range effects of recession, will force local agencies to depend more heavily on federal and state revenue sources. With the Administration proposing major cutbacks in domestic spending, elected officials must carefully weigh the potential effects of such actions on their communities.

Additionally, the previous inadequacy of the proportionate funding level for the SCAG region must be remedied if an inordinate financial burden on these cities and counties is to be avoided. To effect significant changes in the pattern of federal assistance to Southern California, concerted action by federal, state, and local officials is required at the key federal decision points.

• Congressional Appropriations

In conjunction with the budget prepared by the President, Congress appropriates funds to support previously authorized programs. Appropriations effect the amount of money available for a program, but not the way in which it is distributed.

• Agency Discretion

While agency rules, regulations and guidelines establish basic limitations on how funds will be distributed, considerable discretion frequently rests in the hands of federal program administrators or agency Secretaries. Some programs have a separate discretionary fund which is not subject to the same criteria as the bulk of the program funds.

• Congressional Authorization

Congress passes legislation which creates a funding program and establishes the amount of money which may be available. Legislation contains general-to-specific criteria for spending the money.

• Agency Guidelines

The federal agency head proposes rules and regulations governing administration of the program, often including eligibility requirements, priorities for specific projects and other specific criteria to supplement the authorizing legislation. These proposals are reviewed by the major public interest lobbies, published in the Federal Register, modified, and then promulgated.

• Statewide Allocations

Gross allocations of federal program dollars are sometimes made by agency Secretaries to each of the states, or groups of states, and this then becomes the amount which all eligible applicants may apply for. These allocations may be made on a formula or on a discretionary basis.

The most significant recommendation for accomplishing these changes requires that elected officials work together to actively pursue the common interests of the many communities in the region. A single community is less likely to significantly influence the appropriations or allocations of federal dollars than are the 150 communities working together. SCAG is an appropriate vehicle for bringing federal, state, and local officials together to shape the future of federal funding and federal decision making in Southern California.

This report represents an initial step towards improving the region's share of available federal revenues. Some of the additional steps which need to be taken are described below.

REVENUE SHARING

General Revenue Sharing and special revenue sharing packages (Housing and Community Development, Comprehensive Employment and Training) have several advantages over the traditional categorical grant programs. Federal, state, and local administrative costs are reduced. The confusion resulting from multiple related, but distinct, funding programs and requirements is minimized, while local flexibility in program design is maximized. These programs are based upon "needs formulae" which have tended to result in a larger share of funds being available to the region. Local agencies can better plan for future expenditures when the level of funding is spelled out, as in the multi-year block grant programs. An additional benefit from the revenue sharing approach could be realized by making the funding authorizations a percentage of total federal income tax collections. While particularly desirable for General Revenue Sharing, overall this fiscal approach would indirectly extend a progressive tax base to local governments and avoid some of the adverse affects of inflation on local budgets.

What Needs to Be Done

Elected officials should support continuation of the General Revenue Sharing Program, and should encourage continued reorganization and consolidation of existing categorical programs into revenue sharing packages. Support should also be given for redistribution of federal funds by assigning a percentage of income tax collections to the program.

LOCAL PRIORITIES

While most categorical grant programs have some concept of demonstrated need built into their allocation criteria, this is often limited to one or two narrowly defined measures. This situation sometimes results in discrimination against communities which have unique circumstances surrounding the problem to be addressed; which have made a higher degree of local financial effort to solve the problem; or, which lack the basic resources to demonstrate and advocate the need. However, definition of need by several measures which reflect the severity of the problem and the local fiscal situation results in a more equitable distribution of funds.

What Needs to Be Done

Elected officials should advocate the distribution of federal assistance to local governments on a basis of need which includes multiple considerations. Need should be defined to reflect the magnitude and severity of local, regional, or statewide problems, rather than to impose a uniform standard upon widely diverse areas of the country. Depending on the nature of the problem, local, regional, or statewide relative tax effort (capacity compared to collections) should be considered in all allocations of assistance.

DECENTRALIZATION

The Federal government has attempted¹ to decentralize federal program administration by creating ten federal regional offices covering multi-state areas. In California (part of Federal Region IX) many agencies have established regional offices which are intended to bring federal decision makers closer to the problems which federal programs address. While this could lead to federal agency support for more realistic solutions to local problems, those agencies which have decentralized program administration and field representation have not decentralized decision-making to the same extent. Regional Administrators seldom have the authority to make autonomous decisions, to consider circumstances unique to the area, or to shape programs to better reflect local needs or priorities. The geographic proximity may foster better intergovernmental relations, but without greater responsibility delegated to the Federal Regional Offices, they tend to function as another layer of government which must be dealt with on the way to a decision.

What Needs to Be Done

Elected officials should support the complete decentralization of federal decision-making on programs to assist state and local agencies. Such support should be contingent upon a federal commitment to effect a reduction in administrative processing and an expansion of administrative flexibility and responsiveness.

STATE LEADERSHIP

Many of the federal programs are apportioned to each of the states, which in turn administer federal dollars to local agencies. Additionally, direct local support programs are often allocated on a statewide basis, with local agencies applying to a federal office for a portion of the allocated funds. When the decisions are made regarding the statewide apportionments or allocations, the amount of money which will be available to the political subdivisions within the state is affected. The state has a major responsibility to advocate the needs of these cities and counties when presenting the statewide needs to the federal funding agencies. To do so, the state needs to continuously monitor the needs of the various communities and to work with local agencies to develop common strategies for assuring that the federal agencies will respond to them.

What Needs to Be Done

Elected officials should encourage the State Administration to provide strong leadership in continuously pursuing the federal assistance needs of the state, which include the interests of local agencies, to assure that statewide allocations adequately reflect the relative needs of California.

INFORMATION FLOW

A critical problem exists for any agency or individual seeking information on available federal funds or actual federal expenditures. While the Office of Management and Budget and the U.S. Department of the Treasury have imposed uniform accounting and reporting procedures on federal agencies, the requirement is either being ignored, being misinterpreted, or it is inadequate. Obtaining information from the funding agency requires extreme persistence and is sometimes impossible. Obtaining information from the various central reporting systems results in multiple conflicting statements on what was available and where it was spent. If elected officials are to actively participate in decisions regarding federal assistance programs, then it is essential that accurate information be available on what money is being spent and where it is being distributed. With this information, any official concerned with air quality can determine what the level of federal support has been, and if it appears low, then the question can be raised as to why that has happened. To achieve equity, elected officials must know what questions need to be asked.

What Needs to Be Done

Elected officials must demand that current, complete and accurate information be compiled by a single office, and that full disclosure of this information be made available to any government official. High priority must be assigned to providing the elected officials with the full information necessary to make valid judgments on the implications of proposed funding programs, or program changes.

FEDERAL REGIONAL COUNCIL

The Federal Regional Councils (Regional Office Administrators) were created to foster integration of federal agency activities and to provide a forum for discussion of mutual problems. While such efforts are commendable, the most significant potential of the Federal Regional Council develops from its close proximity to the people and problems which the diverse federal agencies are to serve. The Federal Regional Council could serve as a federal spokesman in Washington for the multiple needs and priorities of the states and the local agencies in Federal Region IX (California, Arizona, and Hawaii). The Federal Regional Council has the unique capacity to suggest and advocate integrated programs oriented towards the special circumstances of the region. If air quality is a particularly severe problem, then the FRC could propose a joint funding program involving EPA, DOT and HUD to address the problem.

What Needs to Be Done

The Federal Regional Council should actively work with state and local agencies to identify needs and priorities, and should aggressively pursue these interests with the agency Secretaries in Washington, D.C.

MANDATED COSTS

Traditionally, federal assistance to state and local governments has been premised on the strategy that the money is an incentive for state and local agencies to comply with federal requirements or priorities. However, when the federal government imposes new requirements on state and local agencies they are not necessarily accompanied by federal funds (Parking Management Plans) and, when they are, the money is rarely sufficient to cover the full costs of compliance (Federal Water Pollution Control Program). In those communities where a high degree of local tax effort has been made to provide necessary services, the additional resources to comply are seldom available. When the federal government establishes that a national interest exists in addressing a specific problem, the federal government should recognize the national responsibility for assuring that communities have adequate resources to solve it.

What Needs to Be Done

Elected officials should advocate Congressional action requiring reimbursement of local agencies for costs incurred under federally mandated programs, similar to the State of California's local reimbursement provision. Such reimbursement could be prorated according to a community's relative tax effort and its relative prior commitment to solve the specific problem.

COOPERATION

Securing an adequate level of federal assistance for local agencies in the SCAG region depends on the commitment of local, state, and federal officials to work together for the interests of the varied communities in Southern California. SCAG is an appropriate vehicle for bringing officials together to develop regional positions on federal funding programs which address regional issues. In addition to identifying regional priorities for obtaining additional federal funding support for local agencies, SCAG could play a vital role in keeping elected officials informed of federal funding proposals which will impact regional problems. Based upon its current responsibilities for intergovernmental coordination and comprehensive planning, SCAG should serve as a spokesman for the region on the needs and priorities which have been identified by the local agencies in Southern California.

What Needs to Be Done

SCAG should assign high priority to developing frameworks within which the implications of federal assistance decisions can be assessed by elected officials. The Association should actively pursue the findings and recommendations included in this report with state and federal decision makers, and should continuously work towards improving the levels of federal support for programs which address regional problems.

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(See Appendix B for program source references)

APPENDIX A — STUDY APPROACH

The SCAG Managers Task Force was appointed by the President of the Association as a working committee to review the level of federal grant support for local agencies in the region. The Task Force met five times between June and December of 1974, and their work during that time resulted in a report to the SCAG Executive Committee. This report was not intended to be a highly technical, definitive document on federal spending; rather, it was intended to provide a broad overview of federal support which has been available to the State and to the region. This overview served as a basis for generally assessing the adequacy of federal support for local agencies in the region and for identifying some ways in which more equitable distribution of federal assistance could be achieved.

Initially, the Managers Task Force determined that the most important Task was to obtain accurate reports on how much federal assistance had been received for the most sought after federal assistance programs, and what share of the total available dollars these amounts represented. While this was viewed as a preliminary step to the study, it gradually developed into a major undertaking. Each Task Force member was assigned specific grant programs to research for the following information: national outlays, federal region IX outlays, California outlays and local outlays in the 6 county SCAG region. Three major obstacles developed in the process of completing this task.

The terms used by federal agencies for reporting expenditures varies widely, and therefore consistently reporting how many dollars were actually spent, or programmed to be spent, during a single fiscal year was impossible. This results in a situation where the program summaries in APPENDIX B may vary; HUD programs may be reported in terms of obligated funds, general revenue sharing in terms of actual payments and highway funds in terms of allocations which may or may not be spent. In order, to provide some degree of consistency, the information for each of the program reports was obtained from a single source, this maintaining the integrity of the distribution of funds within the program.

In addition to conflicting terminology, there are multiple sources of information, most of which produce conflicting reports on grant awards. To provide the most accurate statistics possible, the Task Force members requested data from the actual funding agency. Where this request was not met, information obtained from other sources, e.g. Federal Information Exchange System, was submitted to the funding agency with a request for confirmation of the data. In most cases the data has been confirmed and is noted in the program summaries.

Problems also developed in obtaining information for a consistent time periods. To avoid distortion, data was sought for Fiscal Year 1971, 1972 and 1973. Where possible, information on Fiscal Year 1974 activity was obtained; however, records for many of the programs were not available until most of the report was completed, which would have precluded confirmation of the data.

In addition to obtaining statistical information on the key local assistance programs, the Managers reviewed other census information and other data in an attempt to correlate the relative problems experienced in the region and the relative tax effort of local agencies in the region with the relative amount of federal assistance being made available.

APPENDIX B — PROGRAM SUMMARIES

N.A. Information not available from same information source.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

HUD is one of the most important sources for planning and urban development funds. The Comprehensive Planning Assistance program supports city and areawide planning and management, as well as State planning and State administration of planning funds to small cities and to counties. Grants usually cover $\frac{2}{3}$ of the project cost and are awarded on the basis of a specific application negotiated with HUD or with the State Office of Planning and Research.

The remaining categorical grant programs surveyed have been consolidated into the 1974 Omnibus Housing and Community Development Act block grant program (Title I). While local agencies in California have previously received only 7% of the total community development funds, the consolidated program may raise this to as much as 8.4%, as noted in the Housing and Community Development estimates for the next three years. The programs were previously administered on a project by project basis; however, the consolidated program will be administered under an entitlement formula to cities over 50,000 and to urban counties, with the available discretionary funds administered on a project by project basis.

HUD also assists developers and individuals through a variety of housing programs which range from mortgage assistance to cash payments for low income families. These programs were not surveyed because of the multiple financial arrangements involved.

(\$ In 1,000's)

	Total Nat'l Monies	Region IX Monies	Calif. Monies	SCAG Monies	Region IX % of Total	Calif. % of Total	SCAG % of Total	SCAG % of Calif.
COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING ASSISTANCE (701)								
FY 1972	\$ 100,000	\$ 9,144	\$ 6,950	\$ 2,696*	9.1%	7.0%	2.7%	38.8%
FY 1973	100,000	9,408	7,421	2,836*	9.4	7.4	2.8	38.2
FY 1974	75,000	7,844	5,904	1,877*	10.5	7.9	2.5	31.8
URBAN RENEWAL								
FY 1972	798,800	45,230	40,230	20,200	5.66	5.09	2.53	50.2
FY 1973	1,010,897	71,400	66,400	12,700	7.07	6.57	1.26	19.13
NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM								
FY 1971	392,000	29,000	27,300	N.A.	7.4	7.0	N.A.	N.A.
FY 1972	616,000	50,000	45,100	N.A.	8.1	7.3	N.A.	N.A.
FY 1973	575,000	46,000	44,500	N.A.	8.0	7.7	N.A.	N.A.
MODEL CITIES								
FY 1972	450,000	47,989	34,897	9,500	10.66	7.75	2.1	27.2
FY 1973	588,540	68,355	59,761	14,742	11.0	10.15	2.5	24.7
OPEN SPACE PROGRAM								
FY 1971	75,000	14,000	12,200	2,800	18.7	16.3	3.7	23.0
FY 1972	100,000	11,000	8,100	3,900	11.0	8.1	3.9	48.1
FY 1973	70,000	12,000	9,700	3,400	17.1	13.9	4.9	35.1
BASIC WATER & SEWER FACILITIES								
FY 1971	150,000	10,000	8,800	5,700	6.7	5.9	3.8	64.8
FY 1972	200,000	25,000	22,200	10,800	12.5	11.1	5.4	48.6
FY 1973	98,000	8,000	4,400	1,200	8.2	4.5	1.2	27.3
HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**								
FY 1975	2,500,000	234,182	202,262	87,807	9.37	8.09	3.5	43.4
FY 1976	2,950,000	288,566	247,501	106,592	9.78	8.39	3.6	43.0
FY 1977	2,950,000	299,344	258,210	123,754	10.14	8.75	4.1	47.9

DATA SOURCES: HUD Data Systems and Statistics Division, Washington, D.C.
HUD, Western Regional Office

"Directory of Recipients" of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974

*Does not include \$ received by State Office of Planning and Research which indirectly benefit the region.

**The Housing and Community Development program is a consolidation of Urban Renewal, Neighborhood Development, Neighborhood Facilities, Open Space, Water and Sewer, Model Cities.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The Manpower Administration of the Department of Labor funds a variety of programs to reduce unemployment and train under-employed individuals. The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 consolidated most of the programs available to local governments into a block grant program and reauthorized a few categorical programs. The programs surveyed by the Managers Task Force are now part of the CETA program.

Eligibility for CETA funds is limited to prime sponsors (State and local agencies having a population of over 100,000) and to consortia of local agencies, one of which is eligible for prime sponsorship. Title I grants are aimed at generally improving training and employment opportunities and Title II grants are for areas with high unemployment.

The funds are allocated by formulae, based upon unemployment and low income families in the prime sponsor areas; however, 20% of the Title II funds (\$75 million) are administered at the discretion of the Secretary of Labor. It remains unclear whether or not the consolidation will result in additional dollars being available to California and the SCAG region, but all matching requirements have been eliminated.

	(\$ In 1,000's)							
	Total Nat'l Monies	Region IX Monies	Calif. Monies	SCAG Monies	Region IX % of Total	Calif. % of Total	SCAG % of Total	SCAG % of Calif.
JOB CORPS								
FY 1972	\$ 147,562	\$ 12,452	\$ 10,955	\$10,027	8.4%	7.4%	6.8%	91.5%
FY 1973	143,098	7,424	5,200	3,312	5.0	3.6	2.3	63.0
MANPOWER, DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING RESEARCH PILOT & DEMO.								
FY 1972	21,725	1,205	1,205	1,010	5.5	5.5	4.6	83.8
FY 1973	15,423	1,136	1,136	777	7.4	7.4	5.0	68.4
PUBLIC SERVICE CAREERS								
FY 1972	34,352	1,678	1,678	1,302	4.9	4.9	3.8	77.6
FY 1973	32,750	6,088	3,798	1,432	18.5	11.5	4.3	37.6
PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM								
FY 1972	964,192	178,594	164,495	79,471	18.5	17.1	8.2	48.3
FY 1973	1,213,086	196,035	189,621	89,626	16.1	15.6	7.3	47.2
NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH CORPS								
FY 1972	516,466	56,164	48,975	23,099	10.9	9.5	4.5	47.2
FY 1973	311,995	15,461	13,368	5,748	4.9	4.2	1.8	42.9
CONCENTRATED EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM								
FY 1972	144,768	19,407	13,118	4,000	13.4	9.1	2.8	30.5
FY 1973	122,925	14,883	12,041	3,703	12.1	9.8	3.0	30.7
COMPREHENSIVE EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACT								
FY 1975	1,543,000	198,909	170,449		12.8	11.0		
Title I	1,356,491	161,760	137,712	64,142	11.9	10.2	4.7	46.6
Title II	340,322	63,501	57,808	25,648	18.7	16.9	7.5	44.4

DATA SOURCE: 1972 & 1973 Federal Information Exchange System (FIXS)
U.S. Department of Labor

U.S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

The Civil Service Commission provides Intergovernmental Personnel Grants to assist State and local governments for personnel administration, training or government service fellowships. Eighty percent of the funds are distributed by formula to the states based upon population and number of State and local government employees. No state may receive more than 12.5% of the funds and the matching requirement of 25% of project costs will be raised to 50% in Fiscal Year 1976. In California, the Governor's Advisory Coordinating Council on Public Personnel Management has distributed the formula monies.

	(\$ In 1,000's)							
	Total Nat'l Monies	Regional IX Monies	Calif. Monies	SCAG Monies	Region IX % of Total	Calif. % of Total	SCAG % of Total	SCAG % of Calif.
Intergovernmental Personnel								
FY 1973	\$14,766	\$1,824	\$1,292	\$270*	12.3%	8.7%	1.8%*	20.9%

DATA SOURCE: U.S. Civil Service Commission

*Programs of statewide benefit not reflected in SCAG dollars.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

The Urban Mass Transportation Administration funds project grants for facilities and equipment, as well as planning or technical studies grants for development of transit systems. Up to 80% of the project costs can be financed, but all projects must be consistent with a comprehensive regional plan. Recent legislation authorized an additional \$11.8 billion for mass transportation projects and included provisions for support of operating expenses.

The Federal Highway Administration provides funds to State and local agencies for construction of freeways, highways and roads. Additionally, the Highway Trust Fund supports some State and local transportation planning programs. Pursuant to 1973 amendments to the Federal Highway Act, some funds are available to support transit or transit related projects. Funds for Highway Safety and Beautification are administered through the State Department of Transportation, but they benefit local communities.

The Federal Aviation Administration administers grants for planning and development of airport facilities to public agencies operating airports which are part of the National Airport System Plan. Grants range from 50% to 82% of the project costs. Terminals, parking lots and hangars are not eligible project costs.

(\$ In 1,000's)

	Total Nat'l Monies	Region IX Monies	Calif. Monies	SCAG Monies	Region IX % of Total	Calif. % of Total	SCAG % of Total	SCAG % of Calif.
GRANTS IN AID FOR AIRPORTS A/A TRUST FUND								
FY 1972	\$ 292,403	\$ 45,413	\$ 16,135	\$ 3,154	15.5%	5.6%	1.0%	20.0%
FY 1973	220,091	41,786	27,054	19,356	18.9	12.3	8.8	72.0
STATE AND COMMUNITY HIGHWAY SAFETY								
FY 1972	67,096	5,257	4,521	N.A.	7.8	7.6	N.A.	N.A.
FY 1973	78,761	7,021	5,866	N.A.	8.9	7.5	N.A.	N.A.
URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION FUND								
FY 1972	575,321	59,926	58,126	12,756	10.4	10.1	2.2	22.0
FY 1973	758,492	126,297	124,335	12,932	16.7	16.4	1.7	10.0
HIGHWAY PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION								
FY 1972	4,921,754 *	633,286	502,334	158,372	12.9	10.2	3.2	32.0
FY 1973	4,336,922	405,512	251,681	133,950	9.4	5.8	3.1	53.2
HIGHWAY BEAUTIFICATION								
FY 1972	36,261	4,635	2,861	1,587	12.8	7.9	4.4	55.5
FY 1973	40,403	585	358		1.4	.8		

DATA SOURCES: 1972 & 1973 Federal Information Exchange System (FIXS)
Highway and Airport Data Confirmed by Agencies

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation administers the Land and Water Conservation Fund (Outdoor Recreation Assistance Program). The money is distributed to the states for updating State outdoor recreation plans, for acquisition and development of State parks, and for redistribution to local agencies for park projects. Two-fifths of the funds are apportioned equally to all states and three-fifths are apportioned on the basis of need, with no state receiving more than 7% of the funds. In California, the State Department of Parks and Recreation administers the program, with 10% reserved for State administration and the remaining funds being divided between State and local park projects.

The State Department of Parks and Recreation also administers the Historic Preservation program funded by the Department of the Interior. Grants that are distributed to the states require 50% matching, and may be redistributed at the discretion of the State Historic Preservation Officer to local agencies for preservation of historic places.

(\$ In 1,000's)

	Total Nat'l Monies	Region IX Monies	Calif. Monies	SCAG Monies	Region IX % of Total	Calif. % of Total	SCAG % of Total	SCAG % of Calif.
OUTDOOR RECREATION ASSISTANCE								
FY 1973	\$231,035	N.A.	\$14,433	\$6,766	N.A.	6.25%	2.93%	46.88%
FY 1974	201,937	N.A.	5,703	3,632	N.A.	2.82	1.8	63.64

DATA SOURCES: Department of Interior
Federal Information Exchange System

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration administers a variety of programs under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act. The two programs of greatest impact on local agencies are: 1) Improving and Strengthening Law Enforcement Assistance, and 2) Discretionary Grants. The first program is distributed as a block grant to the State Office of Criminal Justice Planning, which in turn administers grants to local agencies which have projects included in the State Criminal Justice Plan. Both the State program and the LEAA discretionary program require a 10% hard match from the local or from the State and local agency.

(\$ In 1,000's)

	Total Nat'l Monies	Region IX Monies	Calif. Monies	SCAG Monies	Region IX % of Total	Calif. % of Total	SCAG % of Total	SCAG % of Calif.
LEAA (Part C&E Funds)								
FY 1972	\$577,102	\$66,550	\$57,102	\$12,422	11.5%	9.9%	2.2%	21.8%
FY 1973	654,000	71,162	59,604	14,400	10.9	9.1	2.2	24.2
FY 1974	536,750	60,927	51,965	16,616	11.3	9.7	3.1	31.9

DATA SOURCES: LEAA Annual Reports
LEAA Region IX
State Office of Criminal Justice Planning.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The Economic Development Administration of the Department of Commerce funds planning and construction projects aimed at fostering economic development and, to some extent, reducing unemployment. The Public Works Facilities program is available to cities and counties for construction of public facilities which will: 1) foster establishment or expansion of industrial and commercial plants or facilities, 2) improve long-term employment opportunities for the unemployed and underemployed. In addition to the long-term development projects, EDA funds Public Works Impact Projects which are designed to provide immediate jobs in designated areas severely impacted by unemployment. The grants are administered on a project by project basis, with the grant support ranging from 50% to 80% of the total project cost. Projects must be consistent with an approved overall economic development program for the area and with the State Plan. EDA also supports multi-county and local impact area planning to improve economic growth and employment opportunities in economically depressed areas. The grants support up to 75% of the planning costs and may support ongoing planning efforts as well as special projects.

The Economic Development Administration and its local assistance programs were proposed for dissolution but have been granted a two year extension to continue until 1976.

(\$ In 1,000's)

	Total Nat'l Monies	Region IX Monies	Calif. Monies	SCAG Monies	Region IX % of Total	Calif. % of Total	SCAG % of Total	SCAG % of Calif.
PUBLIC WORKS FACILITIES*								
FY 1973	\$130,200	\$10,086	\$6,428	\$ 776	7.8%	4.9%	.059%	12.0%
FY 1974	140,000	13,000	7,600	2,000	9.3	5.4	1.4	26.2
PLANNING ASSISTANCE								
FY 1973	6,573	362	72	7	5.5	1.1	.01	9.7
FY 1974	12,400	770	240	0	6.2	1.9	-0-	-0-
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (PLANNING)								
FY 1973	12,463	1,806	1,652	911	14.5	13.3	7.5	55.1
FY 1974	18,000	N.A.	1,700	400	N.A.	9.4	2.2	23.5

DATA SOURCES: DOC/EDA

*Public Works Facilities includes Public Works Impact Projects.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

The National Endowment for the Arts sponsors 12 programs intended to support community cultural affairs. Local agencies may apply for funds to support cultural activities and art-related educational programs. All of the programs support up to 50% of the project costs.

(\$ In 1,000's)

	Nat'l. Total Monies	Region IX Monies	Calif. Monies	SCAG Monies	Region IX % of Total	Calif. % of Total	SCAG % of Total	SCAG % of Calif.
All Programs*								
FY 1973	\$38,200	\$4,500	\$3,500	\$1,132	11.7%	9.0%	2.9%	32.3%

DATA SOURCE: National Endowment for the Arts.

*Total for twelve programs

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

EPA funds local agencies for air pollution control, water pollution control, and solid waste management programs to encourage compliance with National environmental standards.

Although municipal and intermunicipal agencies are eligible for support, the air pollution control program grants have been distributed to county air pollution control districts in the SCAG region. The program is flexible and can be used for planning or implementation activities directed at compliance with air quality standards. Grants may be made for up to 75% of the project costs and no state may receive more than 10% of the total available funds.

The construction grants for water pollution control facilities serve as an incentive in construction of municipal sewage treatment works which are required to meet State and Federal water quality standards. Emphasis is placed on development of secondary and tertiary treatment capacities rather than sewage collection systems. The State of California plays a major role in administering the grant program as well as providing additional funds to raise the potential support for a local project to as much as 87½% of the project costs. Training grants are also available to provide up to 95% of the cost of training sewage treatment personnel.

The remaining EPA programs are research oriented and are infrequently available to local agencies for support of local programs.

(\$ In 1,000's)

	Total Nat'l Monies	Region IX Monies	Calif. Monies	SCAG Monies	Region IX % of Total	Calif. % of Total	SCAG % of Total	SCAG % of Calif.
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL PROGRAM GRANTS								
FY 1972	\$ 41,900	\$ 4,300	\$ 2,811	\$ 1,010	10.3%	6.7%	2.4%	35.9%
FY 1973	47,600	4,850	3,761	1,212	10.2	7.9	2.5	32.2
FY 1974	48,500	4,864	3,168	924	10.0	6.5	1.9	29.2
CONSTRUCTION GRANTS FOR WASTEWATER TREAT- MENT WORKS								
FY 1972	787,634	222,316	189,086	63,241	28.2	24.0	8.0	33.4
FY 1973	2,000,000	200,453	186,618	45,247	10.0	9.3	2.3	24.2
FY 1974	2,854,965	321,000	219,111	57,540	10.7	7.7	2.0	26.3
WATER POLLUTION CONTROL-STATE AND LOCAL MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT								
FY 1972	962	221	221	N.A.	23.0	23.0	N.A.	N.A.
FY 1973	993	180	100	N.A.	18.2	10.1	N.A.	N.A.
FY 1974	993	67	47	N.A.	6.7	4.7	N.A.	N.A.
WATER POLLUTION CONTROL-TRAINING GRANTS								
FY 1972	1,465	365	285	80	24.9	19.5	5.4	28.0
FY 1973	5,973	852	754	81	14.3	12.6	1.3	10.7
FY 1974	4,920	443	381	28	9.0	7.7	.5	7.4

DATA SOURCE: Region IX Office of the Environmental Protection Agency
State Water Resources Control Board

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Farmers Home Administration administers grants and loans under the Rural Development Act of 1972. The grants and loans under the Water and Waste Disposal Systems program may be used by cities and counties to install or improve water distribution or sewage collection systems. The community to be served must have a population of less than 10,000 people. The allocation of funds is made on a statewide basis and depends upon the percentage of rural population and rural income. Grants are made only to reduce user charges to a reasonable rate in severely depressed areas.

(\$ In 1,000's)

	Total Nat'l Monies	Region IX Monies	Calif. Monies	SCAG Monies	Region IX % of Total	Calif. % of Total	SCAG % of Total	SCAG % of Calif.
RURAL WATER & WASTE DISPOSAL GRANTS AND LOANS								
FY 1973	\$429,324	N.A.	\$ 8,141	\$ 360	N.A.	1.90%	.08%	4.42%
FY 1974	493,762	N.A.	14,140	6,064	N.A.	2.86	1.23	42.89

DATA SOURCES: Department of Agriculture
Federal Information Exchange System

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH EDUCATION AND WELFARE

HEW administers over 200 assistance programs to State and local agencies and to private institutions. Relatively few of these programs are available to cities, and counties often serve only as an administrative arm of the federal government. However, some of the programs do encourage development of local programs to serve specific or unique local needs. The following program areas should be of greatest interest to local agencies in the SCAG region:

Comprehensive Health, Planning and Training formula grants assist States in establishing and maintaining adequate community, mental, and environmental public services, including training of personnel of State and local public health work. The level of State funds required depends on each State's per capita income. The federal matching funds range from $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the costs incurred.

Health Services, Research and Development Grants and Contracts support research, development, demonstration, and evaluation designed to improve health services. Priority is given to improve availability and quality of services. Projects are designed to develop and/or evaluate more effective and efficient ways of using manpower, equipment, facilities. There are no matching requirements for grants; however, grantees and contractors are required to share to some extent in the total costs of the project.

Health Facilities Construction combined with local funds, may be used for the new construction or replacement of facilities, the expansion or remodeling of existing facilities, and equipment necessary for a construction project or for the provision of a new service in a community. The federal share is usually $\frac{2}{3}$ of the eligible costs, but it can go up to 90%.

Mental Health Center project grants provide funds to finance building of public and other non-profit community mental health centers; to improve organization and allocation of mental health services. Federal share is usually between $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ of costs, but can go up to 90%.

Mental Health — Direct Grants for Special Projects (Alcoholism, Drug Abuse) assist to prevent and control alcoholism and drug abuse through development of projects relating to, and treatment approaches for, specific population groups.

Rehabilitation Services and Facilities formula grants provide vocational rehabilitation services to persons with mental and physical handicaps. The program also provides small business opportunities for the blind, through vending stands on federal and other property. Priority service is placed on needs of those persons with the most severe disabilities.

Rehabilitation Services and Facilities — Special projects, projects grants and research contracts provide funds to State vocational rehabilitation agencies and related institutions for the expansion and improvement of services for the mentally and physically handicapped over and above those provided by the Basic Support Program administered by States.

Older Americans Act Special Programs for the Aging formula and project grants provide assistance to States and Substate organizations for support of programs for the aged and aging, via statewide planning, area planning and social services, model projects, research and development, manpower programs, and a national nutrition program. Programs are funded on a Federal/State matching basis as follows; State Agency Administration, 75%-25%; Nutrition 90%-10%; Model Cities Projects, none.

(\$ In 1,000's)	Total Nat'l Monies	Region IX Monies	Calif. Monies	SCAG Monies	Region IX % of Total	Calif. % of Total	SCAG % of Total	SCAG % of Calif.
COMPREHENSIVE PUBLIC HEALTH								
FY 1972	\$ 89,938	N.A.	\$ 6,643	\$1,541	N.A.	7.3%	1.8%	23.2%
FY 1973	90,000	\$ 9,730	6,646	1,832	10.8%	7.3	2.0	27.6
HEALTH SERVICES RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT								
FY 1972	50,998	9,278	9,127	3,432	18.2	17.8	6.7	37.6
FY 1973	40,475	6,253	5,925	1,928	15.4	14.6	4.7	32.5
HEALTH FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION								
FY 1972	194,900	17,466	10,969	3,796	8.9	5.6	1.9	34.6
FY 1973	197,200	18,503	11,935	N.A.	9.3	6.0	N.A.	N.A.
MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS								
FY 1972	135,000	16,667	15,066	5,782	12.3	11.1	4.2	38.3
MENTAL HEALTH — SPECIAL PROJECTS								
FY 1972	3,897	-0-	-0-	-0-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FY 1973	21,581	230	230	230	1.1	1.1	1.1	100.0
REHABILITATION								
FY 1972	560,000	44,975	35,813	20,856	8.0	6.3	3.7	58.2
FY 1973	590,000	47,912	39,943	24,712	8.1	6.7	4.2	61.8
REHABILITATION SPECIAL PROJECTS								
FY 1972	57,848	N.A.	5,403	1,027	N.A.	9.3	1.7	19.0
FY 1973	50,457	5,592	5,132	598	11.0	10.1	1.1	11.6
HEW-OLDER AMERICANS ACT								
Title III, Title VII,								
FY 1973*	179,600	19,422	14,023	7,545	10.8	7.8	4.2	53.8

*FY 73 monies were not appropriated until the end of FY 73, thus a carry over in funds accrued to FY 74.

**FY 74 monies have not all been spent due to a carry over of FY 73 monies

DATA SOURCES: Administration on Aging HEW, Western Region Office

APPENDIX C — PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES

STATE	PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES												
	EPA			OEO		Health, Education & Welfare			Housing & Urban Development				
	AGRICULTURE	CIVIL SERVICE	COMMERCE	DEVELOPMENT FACILITIES	CONSTRUCTION OF WASTE TREATMENT	COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS	HEALTH SERVICES	MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	SOCIAL & REHAB. SERVICES	MODEL CITIES PROGRAM	NEIGHBORHOOD FACILITIES	URBAN PLANNING	OPEN SPACE LAND
	1970 POPULATION	RURAL WATER & DISPOSAL	IPG										
Alabama	3,444,000	.19	.05	1.29	2.20	3.30	.49	.94	1.18	5.12	1.10	.17	.16
Alaska	302,000	3.11	.18	12.07	6.10	30.38	1.74	3.50	2.14	4.22	2.50	1.00	.00
Arizona	1,772,000	.29	.11	3.24	.65	1.45	.55	.30	2.94	2.23	3.56	.15	.70
Arkansas	1,923,000	.32	.08	3.84	2.22	4.18	.71	.64	1.94	5.41	3.01	.28	.32
California	19,953,000	.15	.07	.47	2.79	4.31	.26	.82	1.72	2.15	2.64	.11	.33
Colorado	2,207,000	.06	.08	.37	3.06	4.33	.69	.90	3.69	3.41	2.98	.20	.28
Connecticut	3,032,000	.01	.06	.86	3.32	2.24	.51	.23	2.59	1.83	2.48	.18	.37
Delaware	348,000	.95	.24	2.62	10.76	2.29	1.51	1.59	3.01	5.35	3.54	1.09	.00
Florida	6,789,000	.06	.07	.31	1.73	2.42	.34	.21	1.53	3.51	2.21	.12	.21
Georgia	4,590,000	.39	.06	1.35	6.20	4.21	.22	.89	1.14	3.98	2.94	.15	.33
Hawaii	770,000	.00	.07	.00	1.17	3.61	.99	.39	1.43	3.24	8.54	.13	.75
Idaho	713,000	.96	.06	1.60	4.97	2.53	.94	.12	1.52	4.82	1.51	.54	.17
Illinois	11,114,000	.10	.06	.41	5.27	3.27	.25	.11	.73	2.19	3.39	.08	.33
Indiana	5,194,000	.11	.08	.42	3.14	1.03	.40	.24	1.25	1.59	2.54	.04	.10
Iowa	2,825,000	.27	.06	.12	3.05	1.84	.59	.04	.68	3.35	1.84	.00	.23
Kansas	2,249,000	.38	.04	.91	1.54	1.68	.74	1.01	1.68	2.68	1.84	.28	.19
Kentucky	3,219,000	.21	.06	2.96	3.59	4.09	.39	.27	3.74	4.35	.97	.20	.20
Louisiana	3,643,000	.05	.04	.83	1.27	2.76	.36	1.02	.96	4.20	1.49	.15	.29
Maine	994,000	2.01	.12	.62	5.33	4.55	.95	1.40	2.82	3.92	3.44	.00	.33
Maryland	3,922,000	.21	.03	.14	3.37	2.00	.26	1.32	1.52	2.22	3.68	.27	.44
Massachusetts	5,689,000	.01	.05	.42	2.92	3.20	.46	.58	2.77	2.33	3.91	.11	.34
Michigan	8,875,000	.13	.07	.89	6.81	2.63	.29	.88	1.21	2.52	3.54	.19	.30
Minnesota	3,805,000	.23	.03	1.35	4.20	2.01	.45	.43	.92	3.56	2.74	.19	.19
Mississippi	2,217,000	.43	.08	4.45	4.45	6.61	.66	.56	1.09	6.72	.00	.29	.12
Missouri	4,677,000	.19	.05	.70	2.38	3.77	.36	1.38	1.29	3.32	3.71	.23	.46
Montana	694,000	.30	.14	3.70	2.01	4.35	.74	1.23	3.15	4.52	6.14	.14	.12
Nebraska	1,484,000	.05	.07	1.48	5.30	2.54	.27	.47	1.29	4.01	.00	.02	.22
Nevada	489,000	.02	.21	.99	.43	2.67	1.16	1.14	.91	3.30	.00	.22	.56
New Hampshire	738,000	.04	.11	.51	5.60	3.03	.73	.60	1.51	4.93	1.84	.00	.27
New Jersey	7,168,000	.01	.04	.49	2.42	2.46	.50	.12	1.49	2.07	2.94	.05	.54
New Mexico	1,016,000	.03	.07	4.53	.99	8.66	.93	2.02	3.52	4.71	.89	.58	.11
New York	18,191,000	.08	.05	.09	1.69	2.95	.43	1.24	1.66	2.59	4.36	.12	.09
North Carolina	5,082,000	.17	.06	.97	1.92	3.77	.36	1.10	1.62	4.49	2.36	.13	.27
North Dakota	618,000	.60	.11	3.93	2.47	2.42	.84	.78	2.50	5.64	1.61	.26	.10
Ohio	10,652,000	.06	.05	.32	3.51	2.22	.53	.36	.68	2.80	2.89	.03	.17
Oklahoma	2,559,000	.25	.05	1.64	1.90	2.97	.70	1.50	1.91	4.28	2.69	.23	.24
Oregon	2,091,000	.28	.08	1.21	7.11	2.55	.39	1.56	1.41	3.49	1.59	.13	.44
Pennsylvania	11,794,000	.12	.04	.26	3.04	1.39	.23	1.09	2.37	3.30	3.02	.15	.22
Rhode Island	950,000	.08	.09	.49	3.33	4.83	.47	.28	2.50	3.03	5.11	.07	.37
South Carolina	2,591,000	.14	.04	2.31	4.74	5.82	.43	1.21	.90	5.17	1.69	.00	.09
South Dakota	666,000	1.60	.16	1.75	.90	5.41	.83	1.30	.82	5.04	.00	.16	.12
Tennessee	3,924,000	.17	.08	1.36	5.25	3.01	.60	.60	1.45	3.26	1.51	.04	.45
Texas	11,197,000	.13	.05	.60	2.21	2.81	.29	.39	1.20	3.93	3.51	.05	.28
Utah	1,059,000	.52	.07	1.60	.72	3.28	.82	4.17	2.77	5.78	2.62	.20	.86
Vermont	445,000	1.76	.17	1.16	7.95	4.59	.91	6.72	3.28	5.65	2.73	.00	.11
Virginia	4,684,000	.10	.05	.13	2.97	2.71	.32	.48	.88	3.68	2.44	.09	.41
Washington	3,409,000	.50	.09	2.53	6.97	3.56	.30	.10	1.49	2.60	4.30	.17	1.41
West Virginia	1,744,000	.53	.03	2.73	.41	3.01	.37	.39	1.32	5.33	.00	.11	.00
Wisconsin	4,418,000	.25	.06	.28	6.28	3.12	.30	.48	.61	3.16	1.45	.13	.50
Wyoming	332,000	.69	.31	1.23	.65	1.76	1.16	.89	.52	4.56	3.45	.74	.00

U.S. Department of the Treasury Federal Assistance to State and Local Governments Fiscal Year 1973

Interior		Justice		Labor			Transportation					Treasury			
LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION		HISTORIC PRESERVATION		LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE		EMERGENCY EMPLOYMENT		PUBLIC SERV. CAREERS		AID TO AIRPORTS		HIGHWAY TRUST FUND		HIGHWAY BEAUTIFICATION	
WATER SEWER FACILITIES		RENEWAL		MANPOWER PLANNING		NYC		UMTA		REVENUE SHARING		HIGHWAY SAFETY			
44	4.55	1.07	.58	.04	2.58	.13	3.29	2.32	.03	.80	28.39	.13	.005	.38	32.86
32	3.02	1.21	3.06	.07	4.80	.23	23.23	4.91	.49	47.24	209.51	.17	.37	.91	26.92
50	2.70	.86	.89	.01	3.50	.13	5.03	2.18	.15	2.81	34.47	.03	.07	.15	35.85
39	8.45	.87	.80	.06	2.61	.19	2.71	3.58	.33	.36	22.22	.09	.08	.44	35.52
28	3.08	.52	.46	.01	2.31	.05	9.05	1.81	.29	.70	20.85	.05	3.26	.33	35.30
69	6.07	.61	.44	.01	3.43	.15	1.54	1.98	.05	2.29	37.46	.38	1.79	.24	31.07
38	14.22	1.79	.08	.01	2.86	.09	8.07	1.68	.06	.86	18.99	.02	3.06	.31	27.66
02	10.05	.20	.44	.08	4.85	.82	6.34	2.84	.25	1.91	86.38	.00	.03	.60	57.49
32	3.67	.51	.33	.01	2.63	.03	1.15	1.61	.08	1.09	16.92	.06	.86	.36	27.30
42	3.91	.97	1.01	.01	2.03	.11	2.10	2.00	.01	4.77	19.91	.03	2.01	.34	29.90
29	.36	.31	2.79	.01	2.51	.16	3.64	1.23	.02	6.06	57.42	.18	2.20	.26	38.43
72	.53	.78	1.65	.04	4.44	.22	11.39	1.50	.01	3.01	43.64	.34	.01	.54	37.54
27	2.52	.54	.48	.01	2.16	.03	2.90	2.04	.04	.52	19.15	.08	4.46	.15	30.76
23	4.16	.20	.60	.00	2.08	.12	4.34	1.81	.06	.71	16.56	.05	.22	.46	27.38
32	4.74	1.43	.27	.00	2.02	.07	2.06	1.36	.01	.93	24.43	.06	.03	.49	33.41
33	7.67	1.14	1.17	.02	2.54	.15	4.86	1.57	.21	.26	27.38	.10	4.23	.53	28.98
36	3.17	.83	.68	.01	3.17	.01	2.30	3.16	.07	.88	26.17	.14	.03	.31	33.83
35	2.15	.74	.68	.01	2.66	.17	5.56	3.09	.03	1.30	29.70	.02	.13	.14	42.06
43	3.80	.22	.70	.04	2.83	.44	8.07	2.20	.78	.62	30.41	.24	.18	.40	39.19
32	5.37	.82	.64	.03	2.65	.05	1.79	2.11	.03	.10	18.18	.09	1.35	.36	33.99
52	10.91	.99	.50	.02	3.18	.09	8.10	1.76	.40	.46	11.09	.05	1.88	.42	36.47
71	5.47	.24	.12	.01	2.61	.02	4.80	1.81	.09	.83	21.35	.10	.22	.27	31.67
38	6.58	.81	.64	.04	2.86	.12	5.69	1.67	.06	.49	23.38	.12	1.60	.31	34.76
57	5.19	.58	.84	.05	2.37	.07	4.20	3.49	.18	.69	20.18	.14	.02	.54	49.92
46	4.61	.79	.73	.01	3.94	.05	4.97	2.01	.08	.65	20.75	.09	.78	.40	26.30
09	3.12	1.78	1.21	.01	2.89	.17	11.70	2.31	.15	1.73	103.36	.78	.24	.78	36.91
40	.12	1.96	.74	.01	2.26	.18	2.03	1.39	.03	1.46	19.94	.19	2.18	.57	32.81
50	.76	1.78	5.14	.02	4.28	.18	12.50	1.01	.06	3.31	81.44	.16	.00	.46	29.59
40	9.42	1.20	1.06	.01	2.25	.22	2.72	1.40	.005	.55	38.26	.06	.04	.34	28.25
14	2.91	.87	.33	.01	2.11	.08	7.12	1.98	.04	.16	17.83	.08	.22	.34	29.06
89	8.81	1.08	1.93	.09	3.30	.39	10.46	3.57	1.43	.84	48.23	.18	.00	.46	40.68
38	7.22	.50	.13	.01	2.35	.05	4.78	1.32	.13	.75	10.55	.04	1.95	.17	40.53
43	4.05	.80	.36	.03	1.99	.07	.93	2.21	.17	.98	16.24	.02	.09	.38	33.50
50	9.19	1.42	1.72	.00	2.67	.22	7.46	2.07	.11	2.67	53.64	.17	.16	1.10	44.82
22	5.26	.36	.20	.01	2.73	.07	3.83	1.65	.02	.32	16.81	.02	.44	.24	25.01
68	4.53	.83	.26	.01	3.10	.21	3.72	2.77	.47	.80	24.34	.10	.25	.57	28.96
87	4.06	.70	1.06	.01	3.25	.16	12.37	4.25	.25	2.18	57.31	.19	1.10	.65	31.57
26	7.69	1.44	.44	.01	2.97	.07	3.58	1.58	.06	1.22	14.36	.02	2.16	.28	29.46
72	4.22	2.03	.80	.10	3.39	.14	6.54	2.25	.07	.20	51.15	.04	.11	.28	31.76
50	2.01	1.34	.30	.08	2.63	.08	3.13	2.88	.04	.16	16.66	.04	.05	.43	34.85
82	15.26	2.93	1.43	.04	3.07	.44	4.97	2.47	.37	1.49	54.14	.03	.00	.65	45.43
47	6.96	.65	.42	.01	1.64	.12	3.32	2.23	.05	1.24	20.57	.05	.84	.43	31.56
40	2.84	.87	.44	.01	2.71	.05	1.37	2.27	.08	3.11	21.33	.15	1.01	.12	27.80
79	1.60	1.09	1.42	.02	3.28	.11	3.31	2.10	.14	4.28	54.62	.25	.39	.41	36.42
02	2.78	8.06	3.74	.22	2.65	.15	3.83	2.04	.35	.44	66.83	.12	.00	.58	41.39
22	2.44	.25	.70	.02	2.43	.02	1.39	2.25	.13	1.02	27.56	.07	.88	.37	28.28
32	1.44	.79	.41	.01	2.70	.02	10.88	1.98	1.44	.19	46.84	.10	.80	.33	28.49
32	2.57	.03	.82	.04	2.40	.08	7.07	3.09	.28	2.06	75.12	.50	.005	.44	37.25
30	1.69	.69	.65	.01	2.54	.10	4.40	1.37	.10	.89	14.28	.02	.10	.37	37.72
33	.81	1.84	2.46	.30	2.98	.20	7.85	1.86	.16	1.06	102.98	.37	.00	.58	37.65

APPENDIX D — FEDERAL OUTLAYS

APPENDIX D

In December 1974, the Office of Economic Opportunity released the annual report on Federal Outlays in California covering Fiscal Year 1974. New additions to the report included charts comparing the states on the basis of federal outlays and on the basis of demographic characteristics. The report was released too late to address this information in the Managers' report; however, the following charts are appended as supplemental information. As will be noted, the charts include some measures for comparison which are different than in the Managers' report, yet the statistics tend to confirm the Managers' findings: the highest percentage of federal outlays in California are for defense and aerospace, and while California consistently rates in the top four states for total federal outlays, it seldom receives more than 10% of the urban or rural development support.

The outlays reported include obligation of funds to both the private and public sector, and are not limited to state and local assistance. The federal funding programs reviewed by the Managers Task Force constitute only about 7% of the total federal outlays.

	Agriculture		Commerce		Defense		Health, Education & Welfare		
	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank
Alabama	25	1.8	11	1.4	21	1.6	21	1.6	15
Alaska	47	2	16	1.0	33	.7	51	1	51
Arizona	35	1.1	28	.4	24	1.4	35	.9	34
Arkansas	10	2.9	31	.4	36	.5	34	1.0	33
California	3	6.6	4	11.1	1	16.8	2	10.1	2
Colorado	34	1.1	8	2.4	22	1.6	32	1.0	27
Connecticut	43	.3	36	.3	5	3.9	24	1.4	24
Delaware	52	.1	53	.1	48	.2	49	.2	40
District of Columbia	21	1.9	3	11.5	12	2.7	28	1.1	1
Florida	19	2.1	12	1.3	7	3.3	7	4.2	12
Georgia	8	3.1	23	.7	15	2.4	16	1.9	10
Hawaii	44	.3	37	.3	28	1.3	46	3	38
Idaho	38	.9	45	.2	50	.2	44	3	46
Illinois	4	4.4	17	9	17	1.9	4	5.2	3
Indiana	26	1.6	18	.9	20	1.7	14	2.1	22
Iowa	5	3.5	49	.1	42	.3	27	1.3	42
Kansas	16	2.3	35	.4	29	1.2	31	1.0	26
Kentucky	28	1.6	30	.4	26	1.4	22	1.5	23
Louisiana	12	2.6	6	3.6	27	1.4	23	1.5	29
Maine	46	.2	39	.3	41	.3	38	.5	43
Maryland	31	1.4	2	13.6	11	2.9	11	2.3	20
Massachusetts	42	.4	9	1.9	8	3.2	10	3.2	7
Michigan	27	1.6	20	.8	18	1.9	8	4.1	11
Minnesota	6	3.4	21	.8	32	.8	17	1.8	19
Mississippi	13	2.5	14	1.2	19	1.9	25	1.3	32
Missouri	7	3.2	27	.5	9	3.0	12	2.3	16
Montana	33	1.3	44	.2	45	.3	43	.3	44
Nebraska	17	2.2	43	.2	39	.4	36	.7	35
Nevada	51	.1	50	1	46	.3	50	.2	47
New Hampshire	50	.1	47	.2	40	.4	42	.3	41
New Jersey	14	2.3	19	.9	14	2.5	9	3.2	9
New Mexico	36	1.0	33	.4	34	.7	40	.5	39
New York	1	8.8	5	9.2	3	5.1	1	10.8	5
North Carolina	15	2.3	13	1.2	16	2.3	15	2.0	14
North Dakota	32	1.4	46	.2	38	.4	47	.3	50
Ohio	11	2.7	24	.6	10	2.9	6	4.4	8
Oklahoma	29	1.6	25	.6	23	1.5	26	1.3	31
Oregon	18	2.1	22	.7	43	.3	29	1.1	37
Pennsylvania	20	2.0	15	1.1	6	3.9	3	6.1	4
Rhode Island	49	.2	42	.2	37	.4	39	.5	30
South Carolina	24	1.8	29	.4	25	1.4	33	1.0	28
South Dakota	37	.9	41	.3	51	.2	45	.3	45
Tennessee	9	3.1	26	.5	30	1.0	19	1.7	18
Texas	2	7.8	10	1.7	2	7.2	5	4.5	6
Utah	40	.5	32	.4	31	.9	41	.4	48
Vermont	48	.2	52	.1	55	.1	48	.2	48
Virginia	30	1.6	1	19.7	4	5.1	18	1.7	21
Washington	22	1.9	7	2.7	13	2.6	20	1.7	17
West Virginia	39	.6	38	.3	52	.2	30	1.1	36
Wisconsin	23	1.8	34	.4	35	.5	13	2.1	25
Wyoming	45	.2	48	.1	53	.2	52	.1	52

*The organizational units were chosen as traditionally tabulated items of general interest.

NOTE: The number of a state's rank may exceed 50 because the rankings were made from

FEDERAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE SYSTEM
 STATE (RANKINGS) - BY SELECTED ORGANIZATIONAL UNITS*

Development		Interior		Justice		Labor		State		Transportation		Treasury		Atomic Energy Commission		Environmental Protection Agency		General Services Administration		National Aeronautic Space Administration		Veterans Administration		All Other	
		Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%
4	38	5	30	9	25	1.3	23	.0	17	2.1	27	.7	48	.0	31	.6	17	1.3	5	6.5	19	1.9	18	1.6	
1	8	3.1	46	.3	42	.5	33	.0	12	2.5	53	.1	31	.1	40	.4	41	.2	36	.0	52	.1	51	.2	
7	3	7.2	21	1.4	30	1.0	25	.0	30	1.1	34	.5	37	.0	48	.2	32	.5	24	.2	29	1.3	29	.9	
7	49	.2	34	.7	35	.9	42	.0	40	.7	31	.5	42	.0	39	.4	26	.7	44	.0	26	1.4	35	.7	
5	2	9.0	2	10.2	1	10.4	5	1.0	2	7.8	3	5.3	3	10.9	2	7.3	2	7.5	1	36.7	1	10.5	3	8.6	
0	4	7.2	26	1.2	29	1.0	34	.0	26	1.5	28	.7	12	3.7	25	.9	16	1.5	6	6.3	27	1.3	24	1.3	
2	47	.3	27	1.2	28	1.2	19	.1	27	1.4	9	2.1	21	.3	11	2.6	33	.5	13	1.2	32	1.2	30	.9	
4	53	.1	51	.2	51	.3	41	.0	37	.8	49	.2		.0	27	.8	19	.9	31	.1	49	.3	42	.4	
8	1	9.9	1	14.5	3	8.3	1	53.6	1	8.4	10	2.0	26	.1	3	5.4	1	24.8	10	1.9	20	1.8	5	4.8	
0	36	.6	8	3.1	12	2.3	15	.3	8	3.3	14	1.4	17	.8	5	4.5	21	.9	4	7.8	5	4.3	8	3.4	
4	32	.7	10	2.5	14	2.1	20	.1	14	2.3	17	1.1	33	.0	15	1.9	13	2.3	26	.2	13	2.3	16	1.9	
5	48	.3	36	.7	40	.6	4	1.1	33	1.0	43	.2	32	.0	33	.5	45	.2	28	.1	46	.3	43	.4	
2	17	1.8	48	.2	44	.5	47	.0	45	.5	46	.2	15	3.5	46	.2	46	.1	51	.0	43	.4	47	.3	
3	25	.9	5	4.7	6	4.0	11	.4	7	3.3	4	3.7	6	5.5	7	3.4	4	6.3	21	.2	7	4.1	2	9.5	
5	37	.6	16	1.7	13	2.2	8	.6	28	1.2	12	1.6	28	.1	17	1.8	24	.9	25	.2	21	1.8	17	1.7	
3	45	.3	35	.7	36	.8	31	.0	35	.9	21	.9	19	.7	19	1.7	39	.3	27	.1	28	1.3	27	1.1	
0	42	.4	25	1.2	39	.7	27	.0	32	1.0	29	.6	36	.0	34	.5	31	.5	33	.1	35	1.1	28	1.0	
4	39	.5	32	.8	24	1.4	35	.0	21	1.8	20	1.0	10	4.2	26	.8	23	.9	39	.0	24	1.6	23	1.4	
9	41	.4	17	1.6	18	1.6	26	.0	23	1.8	22	.9	38	.0	38	.4	29	.6	12	1.3	22	1.7	25	1.1	
3	50	.2	39	.5	43	.5	43	.0	51	.4	39	.3	41	.0	28	.7	30	.6	49	.0	39	.6	40	.4	
7	28	.8	19	1.4	22	1.4	6	.9	15	2.2	24	.8	9	4.7	8	3.1	5	4.2	3	8.8	25	1.5	13	2.6	
1	24	1.0	15	2.0	9	3.3	16	.3	9	3.0	11	1.7	20	.5	14	2.1	15	1.9	11	1.5	9	3.0	14	2.5	
1	30	.7	9	2.8	7	3.7	12	.4	13	2.3	6	3.1	24	.1	13	2.5	12	3.1	22	.2	8	3.2	15	2.3	
9	23	1.1	18	1.5	21	1.4	14	.3	25	1.5	16	1.2	27	.1	23	1.2	28	.6	19	.3	16	2.0	20	1.5	
7	34	.6	37	.6	33	.9	37	.0	41	.7	30	.6	43	.0	41	.3	38	.3	18	.5	33	1.2	33	.8	
1	19	1.7	11	2.3	15	1.9	22	.0	18	2.0	15	1.4	14	3.6	22	1.4	8	3.6	15	1.0	12	2.4	12	2.7	
3	13	2.4	42	.3	45	.4	49	.0	39	.7	42	.2	44	.0	42	.3	43	.2	50	.0	45	.3	45	.3	
6	31	.7	41	.4	41	.5	30	.0	42	.6	35	.5	47	.0	44	.2	40	.2	40	.0	37	.8	36	.7	
2	21	1.3	43	.3	46	.4	46	.0	43	.6	51	.1	13	3.7	32	.5	50	.1	37	.0	48	.3	50	.2	
4	51	.1	49	.2	47	.3	40	.0	46	.5	47	.2	45	.0	36	.4	47	.1	38	.0	44	.4	46	.3	
3	33	.6	12	2.2	8	3.3	10	.4	16	2.2	2	11.1	18	.7	6	4.2	9	3.6	14	1.1	10	2.5	10	2.9	
5	7	5.8	38	.5	37	.7	21	.1	34	.9	38	.3	2	11.3	49	.2	34	.4	23	.2	38	.7	39	.5	
5	6	2.2	1.1	3	8.0	2	9.3	2	36.4	3	6.5	1	37.7	5	5.7	1	24.9	3	7.2	9	2.2	2	7.4	1	11.0
2	29	.8	24	1.2	20	1.6	9	.5	24	1.7	18	1.0	30	.1	9	3.0	18	1.3	30	.1	11	2.4	21	1.4	
1	18	1.8	47	.3	49	.3	51	.0	48	.4	44	.2	49	.0	52	.1	51	.1		.0	47	.3	48	.3	
3	26	.9	7	3.3	10	3.2	13	.3	10	2.8	7	2.5	7	5.0	10	2.8	11	3.2	8	3.7	6	.2	7	3.8	
8	12	2.4	23	1.2	27	1.2	44	.0	19	1.9	26	.7	46	.0	35	.4	36	.8	34	.0	23	1.6	26	1.1	
5	6	5.8	22	1.4	26	1.3	28	.0	29	1.2	33	.5	34	.0	18	1.7	25	.8	35	.0	31	1.2	31	.9	
6	10	2.7	6	3.9	4	5.2	17	.2	4	4.9	5	3.2	11	4.0	4	4.5	7	3.8	16	.9	4	5.0	4	5.1	
8	54	.1	50	.2	38	.7	39	.0	47	.4	40	.2	35	.0	47	.2	44	.2	41	.0	41	.5	41	.4	
9	46	.3	33	.8	31	1.0	36	.0	36	.9	32	.5	8	4.8	30	.6	35	.4	42	.0	30	1.2	32	.8	
2	16	2.0	45	.3	48	.3	50	.0	44	.5	41	.2	50	.0	50	.1	49	.1	45	.0	42	.4	49	.3	
1	44	.4	28	1.0	23	1.4	29	.0	22	1.8	19	1.0	1	13.7	21	1.5	20	.9	32	.1	15	2.1	11	2.8	
5	14	2.1	4	7.1	5	4.6	3	1.9	5	4.4	8	2.5	16	1.1	16	1.8	10	3.2	2	9.6	3	5.8	6	4.1	
2	20	1.7	44	.3	34	.9	45	.0	38	.7	37	.4	29	.1	45	.2	37	.3	20	.3	40	.6	38	.6	
2	55	.1	40	.5	50	.3	24	.0	50	.4	50	.1	51	.0	43	.2	52	.1	48	.0	51	.2	52	.2	
1	9	2.8	13	2.1	19	1.6	7	.9	6	3.9	23	.9	22	.2	20	1.6	6	3.9	7	4.6	14	2.3	9	3.0	
2	1	6.4	14	2.0	11	2.6	18	.1	11	2.6	25	.8	4	10.2	24	1.1	14	2.2	17	.6	18	1.9	19	1.6	
6	35	.6	29	1.0	32	1.0	38	.0	20	1.9	36	.4		.0	37	.4	27	.6	46	.0	36	1.0	34	.7	
1	43	.4	20	1.4	16	1.6	32	.0	31	1.1	13	1.5	25	.1	12	2.5	22	.9	29	.1	17	1.9	22	1.4	
1	15	2.0	52	.2	52	.2	48	.0	49	.4	52	.1	40	.0	53	.0	53	.1	43	.0	50	.2	53	.2	

*These are the agency categories similar to those shown in the federal budget.
 *Not containing the 50 States, the District of Columbia and 9 Territories"

**FEDERAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE SYSTEM
STATE (RANKINGS) – BY SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS*1**

State	FY 1974 Outlays		State Population		Number Federal Employees		Low Income Individuals		Average FED Income Tax by Individuals		Age 65 and Over		School Age Children Elementary & Secondary		Number Veterans		Farm Acreage		Acres of Federal Land		Number Hospital Beds		Individual Housing Units		Total Highway Mileage		Tax Effort		Per Capita Income	
	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	% of Nat Avg	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	% of Nat Avg
Alabama	21	1.6	21	1.7	14	2.4	11	3.2	44	73.7	21	1.7	21	1.6	23	1.5	29	1.3	28	1.4	20	1.8	22	1.6	25	2.1	29	.8	48	74.2
Alaska	43	.4	51	.2	40	.6	51	.1	2	133.0	51	.0	51	.2	51	.1	43	.2	1	16.1	51	.1	51	.1	47	.2	51	.1	3	119.4
Arizona	30	1.1	33	.9	26	1.2	31	1.0	22	91.8	35	.9	30	1.0	32	.9	8	3.6	6	3.2	36	.6	34	.9	36	1.3	25	1.0	27	94.3
Arkansas	34	.8	32	1.0	36	.7	20	1.9	47	69.1	28	1.2	33	.9	33	.8	25	1.5	27	1.5	35	.7	32	1.0	26	2.1	40	.4	50	68.3
California	2	11.1	1	9.8	1	12.7	1	7.9	14	103.1	2	9.0	1	9.5	1	11.0	11	3.4	3	4.4	2	8.1	1	10.3	2	4.4	2	14.5	5	115.0
Colorado	26	1.3	28	1.1	19	1.8	32	1.0	24	91.2	33	.9	28	1.2	28	1.1	9	3.5	8	2.9	31	1.0	29	1.1	22	2.2	23	1.1	18	99.2
Connecticut	17	2.0	24	1.5	34	.8	35	.8	1	134.7	26	1.4	24	1.5	21	1.6	49	.1	49	.1	22	1.4	24	1.4	44	.5	18	1.6	1	124.1
Delaware	50	.2	47	.3	49	.2	47	.2	3	128.0	48	.2	47	.3	45	.3	47	.1	48	.1	44	.3	47	.3	49	.1	48	.3	14	104.5
District of Columbia	9	3.0	43	.4	(2)	(2)	38	.5	12	106.8	44	.3	45	.3	40	.4	51	(3)	51	(3)	33	.8	40	.4	51	(3)	41	.4	2	123.0
Florida	8	3.4	9	3.5	9	3.0	6	4.0	19	97.0	4	5.4	9	3.2	9	3.7	28	1.3	26	1.5	10	3.1	8	3.7	18	2.5	11	2.4	21	98.0
Georgia	16	2.0	15	2.3	8	3.1	10	3.4	32	84.9	17	1.9	16	2.2	20	1.7	24	1.5	21	1.6	17	2.1	15	2.2	15	2.7	22	1.4	38	84.1
Hawaii	38	.6	40	.4	28	1.1	45	.3	10	111.2	47	.2	40	.4	47	.3	44	.2	47	.2	42	.4	45	.3	50	.1	34	.6	11	108.3
Idaho	46	.3	42	.4	44	.4	43	.3	46	69.5	42	.3	42	.4	42	.4	27	1.4	11	2.3	48	.2	43	.4	33	1.5	46	.3	37	84.4
Illinois	5	4.3	5	5.4	5	4.5	5	4.1	5	118.4	5	5.3	5	5.5	4	5.7	15	2.8	24	1.6	4	5.7	5	5.5	4	3.5	3	5.7	9	112.0
Indiana	19	1.7	11	2.5	20	1.8	21	1.8	18	97.1	12	2.4	11	2.6	11	2.6	19	1.7	38	1.0	12	2.4	11	2.5	19	2.4	14	2.0	19	98.1
Iowa	32	1.0	25	1.4	35	.8	29	1.2	33	83.4	19	1.7	25	1.4	25	1.4	13	3.2	23	1.6	24	1.3	25	1.4	9	3.0	21	1.4	30	92.3
Kansas	31	1.0	30	1.1	32	1.0	30	1.0	29	87.4	27	1.3	31	1.0	29	1.1	3	4.6	13	2.3	27	1.2	28	1.2	3	3.6	28	.9	28	93.3
Kentucky	24	1.4	23	1.6	23	1.5	15	2.6	39	78.8	20	1.7	23	1.5	24	1.4	23	1.5	36	1.1	23	1.4	23	1.6	28	1.8	26	.9	44	77.2
Louisiana	25	1.4	20	1.8	27	1.2	9	3.4	36	82.2	23	1.5	19	1.9	22	1.6	36	.9	32	1.3	21	1.7	21	1.7	34	1.4	19	1.5	47	74.2
Maine	41	.4	38	.5	39	.6	37	.5	45	72.1	36	.6	38	.5	36	.5	42	.2	39	.9	37	.6	18	1.8	43	.6	36	.5	39	81.4
Maryland	14	2.4	17	1.9	12	2.7	26	1.4	6	117.8	24	1.5	17	2.0	17	1.9	40	.3	42	.3	16	2.1	36	.5	42	.7	13	2.1	8	112.1
Massachusetts	12	2.7	10	2.8	13	2.7	22	1.7	13	104.6	10	3.1	10	2.8	10	3.0	46	.1	45	.2	7	3.9	10	2.7	41	.8	6	3.5	10	109.1
Michigan	10	2.9	7	4.4	16	2.3	13	3.0	9	112.5	8	3.7	7	4.8	7	4.3	31	1.1	22	1.6	8	3.6	7	4.2	8	3.1	5	4.7	12	107.1
Minnesota	23	1.4	19	1.9	25	1.3	25	1.5	28	88.1	15	2.0	18	2.0	16	1.9	16	2.7	14	2.3	18	2.0	19	1.8	5	3.4	12	2.2	22	97.2
Mississippi	27	1.3	29	1.1	33	.9	14	2.8	49	66.8	30	1.1	29	1.2	34	.8	22	1.5	31	1.3	29	1.1	31	1.0	30	1.8	30	.7	51	61.2
Missouri	13	2.4	14	2.3	11	2.8	17	2.5	20	94.8	11	2.8	14	2.2	12	2.4	14	3.0	19	1.9	13	2.2	12	2.5	7	3.1	20	1.5	26	94.1
Montana	44	.4	44	.3	42	.5	44	.3	43	75.2	43	.3	43	.4	43	.3	2	5.9	4	4.1	46	.3	42	.4	27	2.1	43	.3	35	86.4
Nebraska	37	.6	35	.7	38	.7	36	.7	38	81.7	34	.9	35	.7	35	.7	5	4.3	15	2.2	32	.8	35	.8	16	2.6	33	.7	31	89.3
Nevada	49	.3	48	.3	46	.3	49	.2	8	114.2	49	.2	48	.3	48	.2	33	1.0	7	3.1	50	.2	48	.3	35	1.3	44	.3	7	113.4
New Hampshire	47	.3	41	.4	47	.2	46	.2	26	89.8	40	.4	41	.4	41	.4	48	.1	44	.3	40	.4	41	.4	45	.4	49	.3	25	95.4
New Jersey	6	3.6	8	3.5	10	2.8	19	2.1	4	120.9	9	3.4	8	3.5	8	3.9	45	.1	46	.2	9	3.3	9	3.4	40	.9	7	3.5	4	117.0
New Mexico	35	.7	37	.5	30	1.1	34	.8	41	76.7	41	.4	37	.6	37	.5	4	4.4	5	3.4	43	.4	37	.5	29	1.8	39	.4	43	78.3
New York	1	11.6	2	8.8	2	7.4	3	7.3	7	117.0	1	9.5	2	8.4	2	9.2	35	1.0	30	1.4	1	11.9	2	9.1	13	2.8	1	16.0	6	115.0
North Carolina	18	1.9	12	2.5	22	1.7	8	3.7	40	77.1	14	2.1	12	2.3	15	1.9	30	1.2	29	1.4	14	2.2	13	2.4	20	2.3	16	1.6	40	79.1
North Dakota	45	.4	46	.3	45	.4	42	.3	50	61.4	45	.3	46	.3	46	.3	7	4.1	17	2.0	41	.4	46	.3	12	2.8	45	.3	41	79.4
Ohio	7	3.5	6	5.2	6	4.1	7	3.8	11	106.6	7	4.9	6	5.4	5	5.6	21	1.6	35	1.2	5	4.9	6	5.1	10	2.9	9	3.2	15	102.0
Oklahoma	28	1.3	27	1.3	15	2.3	23	1.7	37	82.1	25	1.5	27	1.2	26	1.2	10	3.4	20	1.9	28	1.1	26	1.4	11	2.9	31	.7	36	86.2
Oregon	33	.9	31	1.0	31	1.0	33	.9	25	90.8	29	1.1	32	1.0	27	1.2	18	1.7	10	2.7	34	.8	30	1.1	17	2.6	27	.9	16	100.3
Pennsylvania	4	4.7	3	5.7	4	5.7	4	4.5	15	102.7	3	6.2	3	5.6	3	6.4	37	.8	33	1.3	3	6.9	3	5.7	6	3.1	4	5.2	20	98.0
Rhode Island	42	.4	39	.5	37	.7	41	.4	23	91.3	37	.5	39	.5	39	.5	50	(3)	50	(3)	38	.5	39	.5	48	.1	37	.5	17	100.4
South Carolina	29	1.1	26	1.3	24	1.3	18	2.2	48	67.8	31	1.0	26	1.3	31	1.0	38	.7	40	.9	25	1.2	27	1.2	32	1.6	32	.7	49	73.2
South Dakota	48	.3	45	.3	43	.4	39	.4	51	60.4	38	.4	44	.3	44	.3	6	4.3	16	2.2	39	.4	44	.3	21	2.2	42	.4	45	76.4
Tennessee	20	1.7	18	1.9	18	2.0	12	3.1	34	82.8	16	1.9	20	1.8	18	1.8	26	1.4	34	1.2	19	2.0	17	1.9	23	2.1	24	1.0	42	79.2
Texas	3	5.1	4	5.6	3	6.2	2	7.5	21	94.1	6	5.1	4	5.6	6	5.0	1	13.4	2	7.4	6	4.8	4	5.6	1	6.6	8	3.4	32	89.0
Utah	39	.6	36	.5	21	1.7	40	.4	42	76.0	39	.4	36	.6	38	.5	32	1.1	12	2.3	45	.3	38	.5	37	1.1	38	.5	34	86.3
Vermont	51	.2	49	.2	50	.2	48	.2	35	82.5	46	.2	49	.2	49	.2	41	.2	43	.3	47	.3	49	.2	46	.4	47	.3	33	88.5
Virginia	11	2.8	13	2.3	7	3.2	16	2.5	16	99.5	18	1.9	15	2.2	14	2.0	34	1.0	37	1.1	11	2.5	14	2.2	31	1.6	17	1.6	24	96.1
Washington	15	2.0	22	1.7	17	2.3	28	1.2	17	99.5	22	1.6	22	1.6	19	1.7	20	1.7	18	1.9	26	1.2	20	1.8	24	2.1	15	1.8	13	107.1
West Virginia	36	.7	34	.9	41	.6	27	1.4	31	85.9	32	1.0	34	.8	30	1.0	39	.4	41	.7	30	1.0	33	.9	39	1.0	35	.6	46	74.3
Wisconsin	22	1.4	16	2.2	29	1.1	24	1.6	27	88.3	13	2.3	13	2.3	13	2.2	17	1.7	25	1.5	15	2.1	16	2.1	14	2.7	10	3.0	23	97.2
Wyoming	52	.2	50	.2	48	.2	50	.1	30	87.2	50	.1	50	.2	50	.2	12	3.3	9	2.7	49	.2	50	.2	38	1.1	50	.2	29	92.5

* This table was chosen as a new approach to provide

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